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AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On the 22nd May, at 92, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of COLIN BUCHANAN, of a son.
On the 22nd May, at Roseneath, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of ARTHUR DABELSTEIN, of a son.
On the 26th May, at 6, Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, the wife of FRED. C. QUIEN, JUN., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th May, at St. Joseph's Church, Singapore, by the Rev. Vicar F. X. Soares, assisted by the Rev. C. Victal, ALFRED PEREIRA, Singapore Municipal Service, to EUGENIE A. M. DE FONTAINE, only daughter of the late A. M. DE FONTAINE, of the Straits, Sandakan and Perak Police.
On the 20th May, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., PERCY ERNEST, second son of W. T. WEBB, of Welling, Kent, England, to CATHARINE MARY, second daughter of Henry SHEPHERD, of Bristol, England.
On the 20th May, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., CHARLES JAMES LINDSAY, eldest son of J. A. STEWART, Shanghai, to FRANCIS TRYPHENA, younger daughter of Wm. Richard COULTON, of Dean Court, Backfastleigh, South Devon, and of Barkingdon Manor, Staverton.
On the 22nd May, at Bulsar, Bombay Presidency, JEHANGIR, son of H. BUTTONJEE, of Hongkong, to BANOO, youngest daughter of RUSTOMJEE DEUNJEEHOY-POSTWALLA, of Bulsar.

DEATHS.

On the 5th May, at Chefoo, of scarlet fever, JAMES WILCOX CARRALL, Commissioner of Customs.
On the 14th May, at Chefoo, of scarlet fever, PHYLLIS DOROTHY FAWCET CARRALL, youngest daughter of James Wilcox CARRALL.
On the 16th May, at Huchow, China, INA MAY, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. PROCTOR, of A.B.M.U., aged 3 days.
On the 23rd May, at Hongkong, HELEN EMMA, widow of the late Lt. Colonel Robert CHALMERS, Commandant 14th Bengal Lancers, aged 57 years. Deeply regretted. (English papers please copy).

DEATHS.

On the 26th May, at 11, Chaoufoong Road, Shanghai, MARGUERITE (DAISY) CARTMAN, niece of F. A. and A. L. CARTMAN, and youngest daughter of E. S. CARTMAN, Batoum Gardens, London, aged 8 years and 8 months.
On the 28th May, at his residence, No. 49, Hollywood Road, F. MAHOMED, aged 60 years.
At Shanghai, JOHN RALPH CHARLES, son of THOMAS and KLAIRE TATLOCK, aged 2½ years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAIL.

The Canadian mail of the 5th May arrived per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China*, on the 28th May (23 days); the German mail of the 29th April arrived, per H. A. L. steamer *Hamburg*, on the 28th May (29 days); and the American mail of the 1st May arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Doric*, on the 30th May (29 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Great numbers of Chinese immigrants have arrived at Vladivostok and the Russians are reported to be perturbed by the movement.

General Fukushima, the Commander-in-Chief in the early part of the campaign in 1900, goes to England to represent the Japanese Army at the Coronation ceremonies.

It is reported that another British firm has offered six shillings a share above what Mr. Alfred Holt offered for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.'s business.

An expedition is leaving St. Petersburg to explore the communications of Western Mongolia, especially the navigability of the Kara Irtish, with a view to promoting trade between Russia and Mongolia.

Captain Hayazaki, of the *Mikasa*, has publicly expressed his profound sense of the gracious attention King Edward showed to him and his officers, on the occasion of the launch of H.M.S. *Queen* at Devonport.

The Osaka *Asahi* hears of a new service between Seattle and the Philippines—to be established by Boston and Philadelphia capitalists—which will use Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong as intermediate ports.

It is expected that the first payment of the indemnity, to be paid to the German merchants and companies for losses sustained during the Boxer troubles, amounting to one-seventh part of the whole amount, will be made very shortly.

News has been received through a German source from South Chihli, stating that some of the insurgent bodies, which have been scattered by the Viceroy's troops, have attacked the Lu-Han Railway, between Peking and Hankow. They have burned a bridge and some railway material. The Belgian engineers have been withdrawn to Chengtehfa. It would seem that this movement is not the outcome of an organized advance in force.

The cholera figures in Manila on the 29th ult. were six cases and five deaths, the smallest on record since the beginning of the outbreak.

The Crown Prince of Japan has decided to start on a tour of Europe and America in May, 1903. He desires, during this tour, to see all that is possible of Western life. Vice-Admiral Prince Arisugawa, Marquis Ito, and a number of Court officials are to be ordered to attend the Prince Imperial on his tour.

The native working men in Manila are forming a protective union, the aim of which is to raise the standard of wages. Already the employees of the two largest printers' and lithographers' firms have been demanding a 50 per cent. increase to-day, the 1st June, or else they threaten to strike.

The Japanese Minister at Seoul lodged a protest with the Korean government against the junction of the Korean and Russian telegraph lines at Wiju. The Chinese Minister at Seoul contradicted the Russian statement on the matter. The Korean government laid these accounts before the Russian Minister, and the latter, according to a Japanese telegram, decided not to make further claim to the connection.

A Decree of the Empress Dowager was issued on the 24th May, commanding Prince Chun to offer sacrifices on behalf of the Emperor and Empress Dowager before the remains of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang, Grand Secretary, Viceroy, etc., etc., whose coffin is about to be transported from Peking to Anhwei province for burial in Hofeishien. As a further token of the bounty of the Throne to the deceased statesman, the rank of an expectant Metropolitan Official of the 4th grade is bestowed upon his adopted son, Li Ching-fang—sometimes styled Lord Li—ex-Chinese Minister to Japan.

The *P. & T. Times* writes:—"The agreement signed by Sir Ernest Satow and their Excellencies Yuan and Hu provides for the rendition of the railway on June 1st subject to certain contingencies involving the consent of the other Powers. The military transport arrangements, made by Count von Waldersee and the B. R. A., are to remain in full force. There will be a British co-director with German and Japanese assistant director as at present. China will fulfil all contracts and agreements made by the B. R. A. and whenever possible material will be obtained by open contract. Russia has objected to the agreement, and insists on a Russian co-director equal in power to the British. France, as usual, backs her ally, and insists on the same condition, so that the only possible issue now seems to be a military directorate composed of members of all the nations or a non-military board of management. Another essential condition of the proposed arrangement is that Russia is at the same time to restore the Shanhaiwan railway station and workshops as well as that portion of the line extending to the Great Wall, and the bridge at the same place. The *Novoe Vremya* characterises Sir Ernest Satow's action as audacious and argues that the concessions demanded constitute a breach of the Anglo-Russian Railway Agreement of 1899. The St. Petersburg paper reminds China and England that Russia's promise to evacuate Manchuria is conditional upon China's strict observance of the terms of the Manchurian Convention.

ABUSE OF THE BRITISH FLAG

(Daily Press, 31st May.)

It is often possible to glean a little light as to what is going on with regard to matters at issue between the Chinese authorities and the foreign officials from the "Notes on Native Affairs" published by the *N. C. Herald*. Some weeks back the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was exercised over the discovery that Chinese junks clearing from Hongkong with piece goods on board flew foreign flags and exhibited Consular authorisation for same, by virtue of which they were enabled to bid defiance to the Imperial Maritime Customs when they demanded payment of the *Ching-fee*, a tax levied by the Viceroy of the Two Kwang for local purposes. These junks hoisted the French, German, and American flags for the express purpose of being able to avoid this payment. The owners were, by this device, placed in a position to compete successfully with other junks, and it became possible for foreign owners of cargo to get goods into the interior without the handicap of local taxation. That a British port should be made the base for such a conspiracy—on the one hand, to defraud the Chinese of their taxes, and on the other to steal a march on British exporters of goods into China—was certainly stretching matters rather far, and the Chamber did well to call the attention of the Hongkong Government to an abuse of the privileges of the port which amounted to a scandal. It is evident that the grievance has been made the subject of negotiation, probably in connection with those now being conducted by the British Special Commissioner at Shanghai, for we are told in one of the native notes that a clause in the new Commercial Treaty will deal with the evil. It is proposed that, should any vessel flying the British flag be suspected by Chinese officials to be the property of Chinese owners, the British Consul shall, on complaint being made by the Chinese authorities, investigate the matter, and if it should prove that the charge is correct that the vessel in question has been illegally using the British flag, the Consul shall hand over the said vessel to the Chinese authorities to be dealt with according to Chinese law. In the same manner, if it should transpire that any British subject using such vessel be aware that it is illegally flying the British flag and fail to report the matter to the British authorities, the entire British-owned cargo carried by the said vessel shall be confiscated and the British subject implicated in the fraud be dealt with according to British law. So far so good, but it is not of British subjects we have to complain, and unless we can get the same prohibition agreed to by other Treaty Powers little will have been gained. Presumably, however, the same agreement would, under the favoured nation clause, have to apply to other Powers unless they specially repudiated it at the time. In any case, we hope we can trust the British Minister to see that we are not conceding points which might be turned against us. We should be sorry to see the British flag affording protection to law-breakers and contrabandists, but it is eminently desirable to see that entering foreigners are not permitted to cheat the Chinese Customs revenue under the shadow of the Union Jack.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Sub-Lieutenant L. S. Bide to the *Albion*, undated; Naval Cadet P. A. Warre to the *Glory*.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE CONSULS AT SHANGHAI.

(Daily Press, 26th May.)

The matter which has been agitating the foreign community of Shanghai for the past few weeks is one of no little importance to the welfare of the Settlements there. The question arose thus. A summons was issued for the appearance at the Mixed Court of the Foreign, or International, Settlement at Shanghai of eight coolies charged with depositing garbage during prohibited hours, one of whom was in the employ of a French firm domiciled in the Foreign Settlement. The Captain Superintendent of Police requested the Acting French Consul-General to stamp the summons. This the latter refused to do, saying that his instructions forbade him from sitting as judge in a Mixed Court outside the French "Concession" and pointing out that the police might charge the offending coolie before the French Mixed Court. The secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council was thereupon instructed to call upon M. RATARD, but he failed to induce the representative of France to modify his claim to jurisdiction in regard to Chinese subjects in French employ and to exercise that jurisdiction in the French Settlement. The Chairman of the Council next wrote a letter of protest, setting forth the conditions of the grant to the Foreign Settlements by China, the regulations of the Mixed Court as established and recognised by the Powers, and other matters relating to the question. No answer being received from M. RATARD, a copy of the Chairman's letter was sent to the Senior Consul, Mr. JOHN GOODNOW, the representative of the United States, hoping that the Consular Body would support the views expressed. The matter was referred by that Body to a committee. Meanwhile another case occurred. A steam launch belonging to a Chinese firm in the Foreign Settlement collided on the 22nd March with a bridge in the Soochow Creek and foundered. One of the passengers was a woman related to a former Magistrate of the Mixed Court of the French Settlement; some days after the accident a message was sent to the Company to the effect that this woman claimed damages for alleged loss of, and injury to, her personal effects. The Company refused to pay, stating their readiness to contest it if civil proceedings were instituted before the Mixed Court of the Foreign Settlement. The French Mixed Court, however, issued a warrant, stamped at the French Consul and endorsed by the Senior Consul, for the arrest of the proprietor, manager, book keeper, and shroff of the steam launch company (on whose launches, as it happened, Messrs. FARNHAM, BOYD & Co. had a lien). The case having been reported to the Municipal Council by the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who considered the issue of a warrant unjustifiable under the circumstances, since a summons at the Mixed Court of the Foreign Settlement was evidently the proper method of procedure, the Council instructed the Secretary to call on the Senior Consul and request that the warrant be cancelled. This was done; the Senior Consul cancelling his endorsement on the warrant, which was handed to the police for return to the French Mixed Court. Then (we take our account from Mr. W. G. BAYNE's letter to Mr. GOODNOW), on the 26th April, the Senior Consul requested the Chairman of the Council, accompanied by the Secretary, to attend at his office for further discussion, when he stated that upon closer enquiry he had ascertained that the procedure adopted was in conformity with established practice.

and that the records of the Senior Consulate contained numerous precedents for extradition to the French side of native residents defendants in civil suits. Admitting that the action of the authorities of the French Settlement was open to grave objection, both in this matter and in the earlier case, Mr. GOODNOW was of opinion that, until the questions at issue had been discussed by the Consular Body and a definite understanding arrived at, locally or in Peking, it would be advisable not to raise any questions as to the administrative rights involved. In this view the Chairman of the Council concurred. However, on the 29th April, the Senior Consul verbally informed the Chairman of the Council that at the request of the French Consulate he had endorsed a new warrant for the arrest of the four natives and requested its immediate execution. A special meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council was convened and the Council, by unanimous vote, decided that it is inadvisable in the public interest that this warrant (a warrant issued by the French Mixed Court and endorsed by the French Acting Consul-General and by the Senior Consul) should be executed, pending further reference of the matter and consideration thereof by the Consular Body. The Consular Body deputed Mr. GOODNOW to reply, which he did, on the 2nd May. He wrote:—"It is evident that the Council misunderstands its position with regard to judicial matters. It has been the practice that the Mixed Courts have sent their Yamen runners to execute warrants and summonses in connection with the police as a matter of convenience and to check possible irregularities likely to arise from a double police system. The Council must keep in mind, however, that it has no judicial functions; and that the jurisdiction of any Court over any person can only be decided by the proper authorities of that person's nationality. The Consular Body cannot recognise the right of Municipal Council to discuss or dispute the expediency of executing a warrant duly countersigned by the Senior Council, thereby assuming a judicial function which according to the Treaties is entirely and solely in the hands of the duly appointed representatives of the National Governments."

Naturally the Municipal Council did not rest under this rebuke. Its reply was practically that the particular warrant would be executed, to avoid friction, but that the case could not be treated as a precedent. To admit the opinions expressed in the Senior Consul's letter would be a "stultification of every tradition and privilege of the Municipal Government of Shanghai." The Council regretted that the Consular Body should "ignore the entire history of the Foreign Settlements," and took exception to the statement that the execution of warrants and summonses by the Municipal police was simply a matter of convenience. The Council's attention was drawn to the conditions, rights, and objects of Municipal authority in the Settlement as laid down and defined by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK when introducing the present Land Regulations to the ratepayers in July, 1854. The letter continued:—"Neither the Consular Body, the Council, nor the Foreign Community has ever been ready or willing to admit, as regards native residents within Municipal limits, that the jurisdiction of any court over any person can only be decided by the proper authorities of that person's nationality. Such an admission would place the administration of this Settlement in Chinese hands." Finally, the Council

was unable to follow the reasoning which ascribed to the representatives of the national Governments in China jurisdictional functions in relation to Chinese residents in the Foreign Settlement. The intention was announced of convening a special meeting of ratepayers to consider the matter. This meeting was held on the 16th instant, and its result has already been announced by us.

Such are the outlines of the dispute. We must reserve all comment on it for another issue.

(Daily Press, 28th May.)

We gave a short account two days ago of a matter which has been agitating the Shanghai community, arising out of certain claims, endorsed by the Consular Body, made by the Acting French Consul on behalf of the French authorities for special privileges and powers over natives residing in the Foreign Settlement. On the 16th instant a Shanghai ratepayers' meeting showed beyond doubt that the ratepayers strongly sympathised with the Municipal Council against the Consuls. The Consular Body has referred to the Consuls General for Great Britain and Germany for discussion with the French Consul on the questions at issue. But M. RATARI, the representative of France, has announced his intention of referring to the French Government the various views, and it is gathered therefore that a settlement of the matter will take some time. Our Shanghai contemporary, the *North-China Daily News*, submits that, in the meanwhile, and as a reasonable *modus vivendi* pending the decision of the French Government, it is in every way desirable and right that the two Settlements should work harmoniously together under the simple procedure, which requires that according to the domicile of the defendant shall be decided the Court before which he must appear in the first instance. The French newspaper, *L'Echo de Chine*, takes up the cause of the French authorities very warmly and has devoted no less than sixteen columns of one issue to a discussion of the question. The case depends very much on one of the conclusions at which *L'Echo de Chine* arrives. It is stated that the French Government's orders to the Consul-General for France forbid him "to go beyond the limits of the *quartier Francais* for the exercise of his jurisdiction at Shanghai." If that be the case, asks the *North-China Daily News*, how comes it that the French Consul-General is a member of the Consular Body of the International Settlement, and that he has on more than one occasion in the past claimed the right to the post of Senior Consul? "It must be obvious," continues our contemporary, "that, if in addition to 'exclusive control of the affairs of the French Settlement (subject always to the admission of the inalienable treaty rights of non-French residents therein), the French representative claims and exercises his rights as one of the Consular Body of this Settlement, it is imperative that he should conform to the procedure and observe the regulations of this Settlement as regards its internal administration. If he acts in a dual capacity, he cannot retain, in regard to this Settlement, any right of exclusive control; it follows therefore logically and necessarily that his assessor, like those of other nationalities, should fulfil his proper functions at the International Mixed Court." The British journal sees no reasonable doubt in the entire question having its origin in the fact that the French authorities, in the

exercise of an exclusive control which has been stretched beyond its original intentions and legitimate claims, object to the presence of other than French assessors at the Chinese Court which exists to decide cases against Chinese subjects in the French Settlement. An agreement to recognise this objection, with the corollary that all cases where other than French interests are involved are necessarily removed to the Mixed Court of the Foreign Settlement, is fraught with no serious danger or inconvenience to the community, the *North-China Daily News* concludes, but such an arrangement, made for and by the French authorities for their convenience, most emphatically cannot justify the French Consulate in requiring the extradition of natives from the Foreign Settlement on any alleged ground of reciprocity. This conclusion seems reasonable enough. The decision of the question will be awaited with interest, for it has considerable bearing upon harmonious working of the two Settlements at Shanghai.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

(Daily Press, 27th May.)

The other day a French newspaper informed its readers "there was no Siamese Question." This somewhat enigmatical statement apparently meant that there was no difficulty between France and Siam of any serious moment. At the present moment, reading the Indo-Chinese journals, one would say that there is very much of a Siamese Question. The disturbances which have brought about the situation arose in the Laos territory. Strictly speaking, the Laos region is on both banks of the Upper Mekong, but the term is usually applied by the French to their own portion only, on the east bank of the river; for the newspapers speak of the "neutral zone between Laos and Siam." The disturbances seem to have travelled further South and to be affecting Battambang, including the neighbourhood of the port of Chantaboon, which the French occupied in 1893 and still hold, in defiance of the agreement of that year. We gave in our issue of yesterday the latest information which has reached us from Bangkok with regard to Laos affairs, which did not make the matter look very serious. However, it was stated that French forces had been despatched to the scene of action from Saigon and Wieng Chun, on the Upper Mekong. But a telegram to Haiphong from Saigon, dated the 15th instant, puts a very different aspect on affairs. The message runs:—"M. KLOBUKOWSKY, our representative in Siam, has demanded his recall. He will leave Bangkok immediately. New detachment of troops are leaving Saigon for the neutral ground between Siam, Laos, and Cambodia. Ubon and Battambang are in military occupation. Nevertheless, M. KLOBUKOWSKY yesterday sent reassuring, almost good news. Communication with the regions occupied by the troops is difficult." Now Ubon is well across the middle Mekong, beyond the "neutral zone" and in undisputedly Siamese territory, on a tributary of the Mekong which a map before us calls the Se-mun. By the Franco-Siamese treaty of 1893 France is allowed to intervene, when she thinks it necessary, in a strip of territory twenty-five kilometres broad along the west bank of the Mekong—the neutral zone in fact. But by sending troops to Ubon, which is considerably further west, she had violated the frontier in a most unwarrantable way. The military occupation of the province of

Battambang, in addition to the already garrisoned Chantaboon, is equally indefensible. According to the French newspapers account, France has practically committed an act of war. Siam is weak and the French Colonials are plainly enough trying to force a quarrel on her. England and France signed a joint agreement in 1896 to respect the neutrality of the Menam Valley and the central portion of the Siamese dominion, when the provinces of Battambang and Angkor were expressly excluded from its provision. Does this mean that we are going to watch the barefaced robbery, following many others, of the neighbours of our Burmese possessions? If so, then it is plain that Siam is outside the scope of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and the country's doom may be regarded as sealed. But we can hardly believe that this will be allowed to take place. Events have been slowly leading up to the present situation, and our statesmen can have no excuse if they have ignored the fact.

THE PEKING-SHANHAIKWAN RAILWAY

(Daily Press, 24th May.)

The strong, even violent, language used by the Russian and French Press with regard to the agreement concluded by Sir EARNEST SATOW with the Chinese Government would be difficult to comprehend, were we not used to the "bluffs" of our friends on the Continent. The agreement, which was signed on the 29th April, was in substance as follows:—The Peking-Shanhaikwan railway will be handed back to China on the 1st June provided the other Powers agree. All military transport arrangements, as agreed upon by Count VON WALDERSEE and the British Railway Administration remain in full force. One British military co-director and two assistant directors, one German and one Japanese will be appointed. All contracts, etc., entered upon by the British Railway Administration are to be carried out. All new railways within eighty miles of the existing line shall be built by China and not by any other country or foreign syndicate. There have been some proposals, the Peking correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* says with reference to this, to build railways from Tungchow direct to Chingwantao, and from Fengtai to Kalgan, and probably the last condition mentioned above is to guard against concessions to build these railways being granted to parties whose interests might conflict with the management of the present railway.

This, then, is what the *Novos Vremya* denounces as "audacious and provocative," and what the *Temps* regards as "tantamount to an abrogation by England of the policy of the Open Door." We were of course prepared for opposition, and Dr. MORRISON had telegraphed to the *Times* at the beginning of the present week that the agreement had evoked opposition on the part of several Powers, notably Russia and Belgium—on the ground, he added, of undertakings given by the late Li HUNG-CHANG. But the bare-faced insincerity of the Russian and French attacks might still surprise, but for the habitual attitude of these friendly nations. The *Temps* sees in the agreement a British desire to prevent Russia's acquisition and consolidation of a political hegemony at Peking by the conquest of the Chinese railways. How the conquest by Russia of the Chinese railways, resulting in her political hegemony at Peking, will be in accordance with the policy of the Open Door, which France and Russia pretend to

support, our Parisian contemporary does not explain. Nor can we. The *Novoe Vremya* speaks of "a breach of the Anglo-Russian Railway Agreement of 1899." This agreement states in its second clause:—"Great Britain, on her part, engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of British subjects or of others, any railway concessions to the north of the Great Wall of China, and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the Russian Government." Now eighty miles north of Shanhaikwan is of course north also of the Great Wall, and a literal interpretation of Sir ERNEST SATOW's agreement, as summarised above, is in conflict with this clause. However, the exact wording of the convention of the 29th April has yet to be seen, and, as we have said, the *North-China Daily News* correspondent has an explanation of the object of the provision in question. We should like to call attention to a note written on the 16th (28th) April, 1899, by Count MOURAVIEFF to Sir CHARLES SCOTT, which was intended to "complete the notes exchanged respecting the partition of spheres for concessions," etc. Count MOURAVIEFF writes:—"It has been agreed to record in the present additional note the Agreement arrived at with regard to the line Shanhaikwan-Newchwang, for the construction of which a loan has been already contracted by the Chinese Government with the Shanghai-Hongkong Bank, acting on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation. The general arrangement established by the above-mentioned notes is not to infringe in any way the rights acquired under the said loan contract, and the Chinese Government is at liberty to appoint both an English engineer and an European accountant to supervise the construction of the line in question and the expenditure of the money appropriated to it. But it remains well understood that this fact cannot be taken as constituting a right of property or foreign control, and that the line in question is to remain a Chinese line, subject to the control of the Chinese Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese Company." Now we may well ask, what about the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang line? It has not been restored to China, and if it is to be restored, will the restoration be *bona-fide*? Russian conduct with regard to the railways during the troubles up north was marked by constant bad faith. The ominous way in which China is being reminded of the conditional nature of the evacuation of Manchuria does not promise well for the future.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S DEATH.

(Daily Press, 28th May.)

The death of Lord PAUNCEFOTE can scarcely be considered less than a national calamity, so eminent have been the late diplomatist's services to his country. It is true that only within the past few months an attempt has been made in Germany to impugn his attitude toward the United States in the matter of the Spanish-American War; but the calm with which the purported revelation was received in the United States is a fitting commentary on the attempt. Born in 1828, JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE was educated on the Continent and at Marlborough College and proceeded to the Inner Temple in 1852. Coming to Hongkong, his first appointment of importance was to the post of Attorney-General in this island in 1866, after holding the Acting post in 1865. In 1869 and 1872 he was our Acting

Chief Justice. In 1874 he became Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, whence he proceeded in the same year to take up the position of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, having received the honour of a knighthood. In 1876 he was transferred to a similar post at the Foreign Office, wherein he became permanent Under-Secretary of State in 1882. His diplomatic abilities caused him to be appointed First British Delegate to the Conference at Paris for drawing up an act relating to the navigation of the Suez Canal. The next step was to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1899. Ten years more saw him created first Baron PAUNCEFOTE of Preston, and appointed as First British Delegate to the Hague Peace Conference—a high proof of the regard in which his Government held him. No better recommendation, indeed, to such a position could be found than his ten years' occupation of the British Embassy at Washington during a period when many a difficult question was discussed between the British and United States authorities. Yet his conduct was such that we are sure that the news of Lord PAUNCEFOTE's death has been received with regret in the States, as envoy to which he had died "in harness," as it is with sincere sorrow in the British Empire. Though doubtless there are but very few now in Hongkong who can remember Mr. J. PAUNCEFOTE when he was practising as a barrister in the early sixties or when he attained the Attorney-Generalship in 1866, and few even who know that Lord PAUNCEFOTE had any connection with Hongkong, yet he always took great interest in this Colony and was its genuine well-wisher. It may be remembered that the portrait of Lord PAUNCEFOTE serves as the frontispiece to a book on *Colonial and American Attorneys-General* by our local Registrar of the Supreme Court, Mr. J. W. NORTON-KYSHE. This portrait and another are in the Supreme Court library. Hongkong has not forgotten altogether the connection of the deceased with the island, and joins sincerely in mourning his loss.

THE CORONATION AND THE NAVY.

(Daily Press, 30th May.)

It is not perfectly clear from REUTER'S telegram what are the exact arrangements for the combined British naval celebration all over the world on the 26th June. We are told that a division of men-of-war will be sent to each of the principal ports on each station, but we do not know whether this means British ports only or others as well. On this station, for instance, will the celebrations take place at Hongkong and Weihaiwei alone or also at Shanghai and on the Japanese coast? We were informed some time ago by several leading Japanese papers that the British and Japanese fleets would hold festivities at Yokohama in honour of King EDWARD'S Coronation, and it seems intrinsically probable, in view of the newly formed alliance, that some such ceremony should take place. There is now a considerable British squadron in Yokohama harbour, including the four battleships *Glory*, *Albion*, *Goliath*, and *Ocean*. Certain Japanese journals have stated that these vessels, with the *Blenheim*, *Endymion*, and *Alacrity* will remain at Yokohama until after the day of the Coronation celebration. On the other hand, it is reported from Tokyo that the squadron will leave Yokohama at the end of the present month and, sailing by Kobe and

Nagasaki to Weihaiwei, will then divide, part remaining in the Gulf of Pechili and the remainder coming to this port. It seems possible that the suggestion of the PRINCE OF WALES for a world-wide British naval celebration has brought about a modification of the former scheme, which may have contemplated a greater display at Yokohama. All this, however, is merely surmise. Fortunately, owing to the size of our fleet on this station, it is open to combine fairly imposing displays here and at Weihaiwei with the visit of a detachment of warships to the principal port of our new allies.

BLAKE PIER AND THE CLOCK TOWER.

(Daily Press, 29th May.)

The present wet and inclement weather gives great prominence to the need for a shelter at Blake Pier. When the pier was constructed this necessity was fully recognised, and it formed part of the design for the new Clock Tower to be erected at the head of the pier. The plan for the Clock Tower was duly selected, and this included waiting-rooms in the basement of the structure for the use of passengers arriving at or leaving from this pier. As usual, there was about a year's delay in getting this eminently desirable and useful work placed on the estimates, but this was done by Governor Sir HENRY BLAKE before he left for England, and it was fondly hoped that tenders would be called for at once and the work proceeded with. As a matter of fact, we believe, the tenders were called for, but, so far as we can judge, the work is not being proceeded with. What the reason may be we are at a loss to imagine, unless it be that the Public Works Department is too busy to look after it. It can hardly be a question of cost, for the erecting of the Tower has been sanctioned, and the question of a few thousand dollars more or less should not be allowed to delay the construction of a work so greatly required. Blake Pier is the principal public landing-place in the Colony, and is of course largely used, but it provides no shelter either from the drenching torrents of rain with which, to our joy, we have been favoured this month, or from the blinding glare of the tropical sun. It is no slight ordeal for ladies, for instance, to be exposed to the elements when going to see friends off to a steamer, or when waiting for a boat or steam-launch. His Excellency the Governor was quite alive to the importance of providing for the shelter of passengers at this pier, and wished the work to be executed with all possible despatch; he will, we imagine, be somewhat surprised and disappointed to see that no progress has been made with it on his return. We doubt not Major-General Sir WILLIAM GASCOIGNE will be equally concerned at the delay, when his attention is directed to it, for His Excellency has always evinced a warm interest in the prosecution of works of utility in the Colony. We trust that, in the interests of the public, the erection of the Tower and shelters will soon be undertaken, for the work is not only necessary, but also greatly to be desired in order to get rid of the existing Clock Tower, as it constitutes a serious obstruction to passenger traffic in Queen's Road and Pedder Street, besides blocking out a great deal of light and air from the adjoining buildings.

* Subsequent advices from Yokohama seem to make it clear that it has been decided to have no naval display—as far as British vessels are concerned—at Yokohama, whose foreign residents are said to be greatly disappointed.—Ed. D.P.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 29th ult. in the Board Room. Present:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President); Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health; Lieut.-Col. Hughes, R.A.M.C.; Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Hon. F. J. Badeley, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. E. R. Halifax, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lan Chupak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

MR. CHADWICK'S REPORT.

A minute was submitted from Dr. Clark recommending that the Board concur in the following recommendations of Mr. Chadwick:—**Water Supply**—(1) That the provision of a low-level reservoir (with pumping station) in Taitamuk Valley be proceeded with at once. (2) That works at Tytam in connection with the water supply should take precedence of any such works at Pokfulam. (3) That the shutting off all house services not provided with meters and the provision of stand-pipes in the streets is the only suitable method of curtailing the water supply, and should be adopted without delay so as to obviate recourse to the intermittent system which is a source of danger to the community owing to the possibility of the contamination of the supply through the entrance of foul air, foul liquids, and possibly disease germs into the water mains and services. (4) That as implied in (3), all house services be metered and that an extra charge be made for all waters used in excess of (ten) gallons per head per day. **Sewerage and drainage**—(5) That all gulleys and other inlets to the street sewers and storm drains should be trapped. (6) That close-barred gratings be fixed on all inlets to sewers and drains. (7) That the maintenance (scavenging and flushing) of the street sewers and drains be transferred to the Sanitary Board, so that the whole of the scavenging work may be under one authority. (8) That all pipes used in house drainage work be required to be in accordance with a standard specification and that to attain this object a depot be provided by the Government where pipes should be inspected and tested under the supervision of the Board's surveyor. (9) That all house drains laid under a building be required to be of iron of standard quality. (10) That as many as possible of the existing storm-water drains and nullahs be uncovered and kept open, so that they can be scavenged in the same manner as a street, and that the duty of scavenging such nullahs be transferred to the Sanitary Board. At the same time any existing storm drains which are not actually needed should be removed and the ground filled in.

The PRESIDENT—I think it would be better if we take these recommendations separately.

This was agreed to, and Nos. 1 and 2 were agreed to without discussion.

With regard to No. 3, Mr. OSBORNE moved that the regulations in force in the City of Victoria be also made to apply to Kowloon.

Hon. F. J. BADELEY—I think we might strengthen that paragraph if we draw attention also to the extreme danger of large conflagrations if we have intermittent supplies.

Hon. W. CHATHAM—It is not within the province of the Sanitary Board to introduce anything with regard to the prevention of fires.

The recommendation was amended and made to apply to Kowloon and the other districts outside the City of Victoria.

Referring to No. 4, Mr. OSBORNE said—With regard to that, sir, I would point out as a suggestion that, when the water is running to waste in the reservoirs, during that time the water should be practically given free to people, as it is now. If it is running to waste—running over the bed-wash—I see no reason why it should not be turned into the pipes and given to the people to use. It seems to me to be a great pity that when there is an abundance of water there should not be an abundant supply.

Hon. W. CHATHAM—That proposition, I may say, sir, would be quite impracticable. It would mean that in order to carry it out you would have to have a staff of men who would run round immediately the reservoirs began to overflow and read the meter, and then run round again and read the meter immediately the overflow ceased. I think the Board will see that it would be an almost impracticable proposition to adopt.

Mr. OSBORNE—The Director of Public Works does not quite understand me. At the beginning of the wet season, say, the meter would be read, and when the water is running to waste it should be supplied free. When the dry season came the meter would be read again and the full charge made. The meter would be read twice—once at the commencement of the wet season and once at the end.

Hon. W. CHATHAM—But there again the plan is unworkable. Last year the reservoirs, with the exception of Pokfulam, did not overflow at all, so that if the Board decided to adopt anything of this sort it would be equally unworkable in that way. There would be no overflowing of the reservoirs, and so there would be no reason why the water should be distributed in the way suggested by Mr. Osborne. Another thing, if people want the water laid on in their houses, I don't see why they should not pay for it.

The resolution was not seconded, and was consequently lost.

Hon. W. CHATHAM—I think, sir, with regard to the allowance mentioned, the matter will probably be dealt with in a different manner, either by rating valuation or by an allowance per head per day. If the latter method is adopted, I should say that ten gallons per head is a very fair allowance.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7 were passed without comment.

With regard to No. 8, Dr. CLARK said there was no doubt that the present system was an unsatisfactory one, and it was very desirable that the recommendation should be carried, which was done.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN—I suppose this refers to new houses.

Dr. CLARK—To new buildings, practically.

Nos. 9 and 10 having also been read, Mr. OSBORNE said—Before the motion for the adoption of these recommendations *en bloc* I should like to recommend that the Board inform the Government that in the presenting of these recommendations to the Government their action in the matter is not final. These reports of Mr. Chadwick are far too numerous and far too important to be dealt with at one single sitting. I believe the intention of the Government is to proceed at once with the most urgent matters referred to in this report, and in presenting it to the Government I should like it to be stated that the Board will take an opportunity later on of making further recommendations on other points touched upon in the report. If we don't do this it may be said afterwards that we brushed the whole of the recommendations aside at one sitting, and if the faults that Mr. Chadwick has pointed out are not remedied the blame will to some extent rest upon this Board.

The PRESIDENT—I move that the recommendations of the Medical Officer of Health, with the additions proposed, be adopted by the Board and forwarded to the Government.

Mr. OSBORNE—With these remarks?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Hon. F. J. BADELEY seconded, and the motion was carried without opposition.

PROFESSOR SIMPSON'S MEMORANDA ON PLAGUE.

The PRESIDENT—Professor Simpson's memoranda have been forwarded for the consideration of members of the Board, and we have to make any remarks or suggestions concerning them. Mr. Osborne has practically said what I was going to say with reference to Mr. Chadwick's report, and I would re-echo his remarks with reference to Professor Simpson's. His memoranda was considered at a special meeting held in January, and the Board recommended that all Professor Simpson's suggestions should be carried out, which recommendation has been in part given effect to. I refer more especially to the appointment of extra medical assistants, the increase in the number of rat-catchers, the establishment of district offices and the supply of further accommodation for the staff. I think it would be very much better if the Board delays making any further recommendations until the members have received the final report of Professor Simpson, as I understand that another report is coming. In the circumstances I think it would be more satisfactory if we postpone any remarks or suggestions we have to make until we get the final report.

Mr. OSBORNE—The remarks I made just now in connection with Mr. Chadwick's report fall with even greater conviction on Professor Simpson's report. I do not know whether Mr. Chadwick has sent in another report, but Professor Simpson has. Now, sir, the Colony has applied to Caesar in the shape of the Secretary of State, and in consequence Caesar has sent out these two experts to judge between the community on the one side, in the statements it has made as to the insubstantial condition of the Colony, and the statements that have been made on the other side. Now, sir, having applied to Caesar, I think everyone must agree that we are bound to abide by Caesar's decision, and if the recommendations of these sanitary experts are of any value at all, they are worth being put into effect immediately. Perhaps not all of them can be put into effect, and although I quite agree with you, sir, that in some respects it would be better to wait until we have Professor Simpson's final report, I cannot agree with you altogether, and for this reason—that the Estimates for 1903 are now being prepared, and if we delay the forwarding of our recommendations to the Government we may have to wait for a whole year, because they would be too late for insertion in the 1903 Estimates. Therefore I would suggest to the Board that we forward our recommendations at once, and in doing so urge upon the Government that we shall have to take action at once. We should recommend them to give immediate effect to certain of the recommendations, and these recommendations I would suggest should be, firstly, the appointment of a permanent plague staff under the control of the Medical Officer of Health. Now, sir, unless this recommendation is immediately forwarded for insertion in the Estimates there is a great probability of this staff not being supplied for another year. Provision should also be made for obtaining information regarding the spread of the disease in districts outside of the Colony. Professor Simpson laid great stress upon this point, and I think everyone will agree that we should lose no time in making our arrangements with the Chinese Customs and other officials to keep us informed with regard to outbreaks of plague in their districts, which would enable us to maintain an efficient inspection of shipping. This is a very important matter, which experience has shown us should be dealt with at once. We had an instance only the other day of a ship from Bombay bringing plague to Shanghai, and the same might easily have happened to Hongkong. The principal recommendation I would suggest should be forwarded to Government is one which will involve a very radical change in the constitution of this Board, and it is this—to appoint a sanitary commissioner. Now, opinions will no doubt differ as to the wisdom or necessity of making this appointment, but, sir, we have had the recommendation from the expert sent out from home, and if we do not follow that expert's advice we will only have reason to regret it afterwards. The work of fighting the plague must go on throughout the year; it cannot proceed in the spasmodic manner in which we have conducted it in the past. The men who are to go round in search of the sick must be men trained for the work, and should not be men picked up here and there—men who accept this work as temporary employment because they cannot get employment elsewhere. They should be men in permanent employment, who would make it their business to deserve their pay and to retain their appointments. We had a complaint yesterday morning of want of courtesy on the part of a sanitary inspector—I am told he was an inspector—

Dr. CLARK—A Chinese doctor.

Mr. OSBORNE—Now, sir, complaints such as this would not be possible if we had a properly organised staff—a supervised staff, and we cannot have proper organisation and supervision unless we have one head—one administrative head, who will have the Sanitary Department in his hands, and give his whole time and attention to them. For these reasons I think we must give immediate effect to the recommendations made by Professor Simpson, and I beg to move accordingly.

Ident. Col. HUGHES seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

THE DEATH-RATE.

A return was laid on the table showing that the death rate for the week ended 10th May was 23.1, as compared with 23.6 in the preceding week and 35.9 in the corresponding week of the previous year.

WELLS TO BE CLOSED.

Dr. CLARK recommended that wells in Sui Cheong Lane, at Man Mo Temple in D'Aguiar Street, at 2, Kwai Wa Lane, in Un Shing Lane, 33, Queen's Road Central and 341, Queen's Road West should be closed at once by order of the Board, as being impure. Seven wells out of nine, he said, were found to be polluted. The recommendation was adopted.

RINDERPEST.

A letter was laid on the table from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon reporting four cases of rinderpest in No. 2 shed at Sassoon's Villas, Pokfulam, the property of the Dairy Farm Company. The shed contained altogether six cows, and as it was in close proximity to a healthy shed the whole six cows were removed to the shed in which the disease first appeared. After a thorough disinfection shed No. 2 was closed up entirely.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, sheds Nos. 2, 2a, and 1 were declared infected areas.

DISCOURTESY BY ONE OF THE STAFF.

With reference to the letter published in Wednesday's *China Mail* regarding the visit of a Chinese student, a member of the Sanitary Board staff, to a house in Shelley Street, where he was accused of discourtesy, Dr. CLARK said that a warning had been issued by him to the effect that anyone unnecessarily annoying people in the execution of their duty would be severely dealt with.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN—I think the Board ought to have some drawn-up rules laid down the guidance of these students and also for the guidance of the cleansing gangs. I am to the cleansing gangs give no notice whatever.

Dr. CLARK—No, they don't.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN—Well, they ought to give three or four hours' notice. Some Manila firms have to write their letter and then clear out at once. I think you ought to give them three or four hours' notice.

Dr. CLARK said this was a different question altogether. But as to giving notice, if that were done the probability was that when the cleansing gang got to a house there would be nothing left to disinfect.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN—I wasn't talking about the coolie class, I was talking about the business people; and I wasn't talking about plague houses, but houses which have been cleansed without a plague case in the house.

Dr. CLARK—We don't give notice now; we finished our house-to-house cleansing long ago, and we only disinfect houses in which or in the immediate vicinity of which a plague case has occurred.

Dr. CLARK having suggested that Mr. Fung Wa Chun might send those people who found the cleansing operations annoying to him and he would do what he could for them.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN said—Yes, but I cannot be seeing these people every day. (Laughter)

The PRESIDENT—Only those houses in which plague-infected rats are found or in which a plague case has occurred are disinfected.

This closed the discussion and the public business of the meeting.

At a meeting on the 16th ult. of the Legislative Council of Singapore there was introduced and read a first time a bill to enable the Governor in Council to lease or demise the Singapore and Kranji Railway. The "Objects and Reasons" are set forth as follows:—It is probable that "The Singapore Tramways Limited" may agree with the Government for a lease of the Singapore and Kranji Railway, which they would run in connection with the Electric Tramways authorised by "The Tramway Ordinance, 1902." The advantages of this scheme would be (1) That the whole railway system of Singapore would be under one management; (2) The connection of the Singapore and Johore Railway with Tanjong Pagar and the Docks would be greatly facilitated. (3) The Government would be relieved of the responsibility of directing and managing a railway.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a special meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held in the Chamber Room, City Hall, on Wednesday, the 21st May, 1902, at 3 p.m. Present:—Hon. C. S. Sharp (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. A. Haupt, N. A. Siebs, H. E. Tomkins, R. C. Wilcox, and A. R. Lowe (Secretary).

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN said that it was thought advisable to bring the Committee up to its full strength as soon as possible; and he proposed that the places vacated by Sir Thomas Jackson and Hon. J. J. Bell Irving on their leaving the Colony should be offered to Messrs. J. R. M. Smith and C. W. Dickson.

Mr. WILCOX seconded this proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

NEW CHAIRMAN.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN said that as the Committee was so depleted in numbers he would suggest that the election of a Chairman and the new members of the Correspondence Committee be deferred until next meeting.

PILOTS' LICENCES.

It was reported that the Colonial Secretary had written on the 15th instant stating that the Government would be prepared to consider any scheme which the Chamber put forward with a view to the granting of licences to pilots, and the Chairman said this matter should be pushed forward without delay, and suggested the best way to carry it into effect would be to form a sub-committee to report thereon.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN proposed, Mr. TOMKINS seconded, and it was carried unanimously that Messrs. A. Haupt, E. A. Hewett, and W. Poate be invited to form the Sub-Committee.

This was all the business of general interest before the meeting.

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

The return of communicable diseases issued on the 26th ult., showed that during the week ended 24th ult. there were notified within the Colony 33 cases of plague (all fatal)—1 Japanese, 2 Indian, and 30 Chinese. During the same period there were 23 cases of typhoid—2 Indian and the remainder Chinese—and 31 deaths. One non-fatal case of small-pox occurred and 2 cases of fever, 1 puerperal and the other typhus.

During the two days ended at noon on 23th ult. 13 fresh cases of plague were discovered, these including a gunner in the R.A. from Victoria Barracks, who was admitted to Hospital on the 24th. The gunner succumbed to the disease on the 29th ult. His makes the first case amongst Europeans during the year. Another gunner in the same company died in the military hospital on Wednesday night from fever, and both were buried in Happy Valley on the 29th ult. with the usual military honours.

The year's figures to noon on Saturday showed 188 cases of plague.

The return of deaths in the Colony during March, as published in the *Gazette*, shows a total of 422, of which 19 were in the European and foreign community (17 civilians, 1 Army, and 1 Navy), and 403 among the Chinese. 161 deaths were caused by chest affections, 27 by cholera, and 20 by malarial fever. The principal averages in the different registration districts were:—British and foreign civil community 20.7 per 1,000 per annum; Chinese, Victoria, land 18.3, harbour, 10.4; Chinese, whole Colony, land 17.4, boat 10.9, land and boat 16.4; total civil community, 16.6.

A popular and philanthropic citizen of Hongkong at present keeping high state in the metropolis of the Empire has apparently been appointed to H. M.'s Privy Council, as we notice that some of the London papers in describing the decorations of the Beaconsfield Statue on Primrose Day state that they "included the usual tribute from the Right Honourable E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., Hongkong." It appears too that the actual inscription on the wreath sent to Hughenden was "Peace with Honour. A.E.I., 1878. In memory of the Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield, died April 19, 1881; from the Hon. E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., Hongkong. Gone but not forgotten."

DEATH OF MR. DAVID GILLIES.

On the 28th ult. Mr. Victor H. Deason courteously informed us that he had just received a telegram from Mr. David Gillies's brother as follows:—

"Glasgow, 27th May, 7.50 p.m."

"Brother David died here to-day.—Gillies."

We little thought when we wrote the valedictory notice on Mr. David Gillies on the 3rd April, that we should so soon have to be chronicling his death. He left Hongkong hale and hearty; and his long connection with the Far East did not seem to have impaired, beyond the ordinary wear and tear of years, a vigorous frame. Yet now we have only left to us the sad office of recording his decease.

Mr. Gillies came to Hongkong in October 1864, as chief of the s.s. *Glengyle* and took over the charge of the docking and engineering establishment of the Aberdeen Docks. When shortly afterwards these Docks were sold to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company he was taken over and placed in charge of the Whampoa establishment. Previous to his coming to the Colony, Mr. Gillies occupied the position of Manager with the world-famous firm of Denny, of Dumbarton. His apprenticeship he served with Messrs. Smith & Rodger, Glasgow, now known as the London & Glasgow, Limited, where, before his term of five years had expired, he was promoted to be Manager. When he came to the East the only docks available in this part of the world for repairing, cleaning and painting the bottoms of vessels were the mud docks and Couper's granite dock at Whampoa acquired by the Dock Company in 1862, and the Lamont Dock at Aberdeen in 1864; the Luksun dock at Whampoa and the Hope dock at Aberdeen being then in course of construction. His life-story is practically written in the splendid business the management of which he so lately relinquished. At the time of his home-going it was jocularly suggested that the name of the Kowloon Docks should be changed to the Gillies Docks. The idea conveyed in the suggestion is none too extravagant, for there can be no doubt that it was to the late Manager's versatile and sterling abilities that the wonderful development of the Docks was due: under whatever name they will always remain a permanent monument to his intelligent and successful administration. He saw the Docks pass through many vicissitudes of fortune and epochs of progress. The Kowloon Docks were acquired on 1st March, 1870, MacDonald's and Sand's slips in 1879, and the Cosmopolitan Dock in 1880. Following the acquisition of the Kowloon Docks, it was found that those at Whampoa were no longer of the same value, the loss of time entailed by ships going up the river being a serious disadvantage; so eventually they were sold. In 1873 Mr. Gillies prepared to go home, but changed his mind at the last moment. In 1875, when the Dock Company was at a low ebb and the shares stood at about 40 per cent. discount he was offered, and accepted, the post of Manager and Secretary. Since that time the history of the Docks has been one of continual and rapid advancement. The Company have been without a rival and have fostered and encouraged their business until now it occupies the proud position of being the most up-to-date and efficient establishment of its kind in the Far East.

The news of Mr. Gillies's sudden death must come as a shock to all those friends who said good-bye to him so recently. It seems but a day since he was present at the banquet given in his honour by the engineers and shipbuilders of Hongkong, and there is a pathetic interest in recalling the incidents of that noteworthy assembly. The Chairman on that occasion (Mr. Wm. Parlance) voiced the sentiments of all present when he said:—

"To his work day by day though a long cycle of years, building up the prosperity of the Company, to his tenacity of purpose, to his industry and capacity for work, to his ability as an engineer and administrator, to his linguistic accomplishments, to his unflinching courtesy and hospitality to the Dock Company's patrons of whatever nation or tongue, the Company and its present establishment as they hammer to right and to left of us, are abiding monuments—monuments which should retain, for generations to

come, the name and fame of our guest of to-night. . . But, gentlemen, while we think of him as the wizard who has changed the Dock Company from a puny, sickly nursling, to the strongest and most robust graving dock, ship-building and engineering establishment east of Suez we must not forget his share in thus building up the prosperity of Hongkong, and I unhesitatingly assert, that no man has done more to advance the interests of this Colony than he has, for with the man who, say, founds a hospital, endows a school, aye, or causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, so is he a benefactor of his colony, his country and his kind, who so uses his talents and opportunities as to create industrial employment for five thousand men, where but five hundred were before required; and we need fear no rival in industry, in trade or in commerce while one country produces such men as our guest."

Apart from his own business, Mr. Gillies was a director at various times of local public companies. He was a past President of S. Andrew's Society, a steward of the Jockey Club and a patron of sport generally. His connection with the Union Church, to which he was deeply attached, was of old standing. He was respected by all who came in contact with him.

The peculiarly sad circumstances attending Mr. Gillies's death were the common topic of conversation in the Colony yesterday, and universal regret was expressed for his sudden demise when just entering upon that period of life's autumnal leisure which his long and arduous and faithful services abroad made him so well entitled to at home. The sympathy of all goes out to his relatives.

THE LATE LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

REFERENCE IN SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court on the 28th ult., a tribute was paid by the Bench and Bar to the memory of the late Lord Pouncefote.

The CHIEF JUSTICE (Hon. W. Meigh Goodman) said—Mr. Attorney-General and gentlemen of the bar,—Before proceeding to the judicial business of the day, I desire to express the deep regret with which the Court and the legal profession of Hongkong received the sad tidings, transmitted by telegraph, that Lord Pouncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States of America, has passed away. His death is a loss to the British nation, and he seems to have been universally admired and respected both in his own country and in the United States. Before he entered upon his brilliant Foreign Office and diplomatic career, he was well known in this Colony. It was in 1865 that he first became Attorney-General of Hongkong. I believe he twice acted as Chief Justice here, namely, in 1869 and in 1872; and before he left the Colony in December, 1873, he received a vote of thanks from the Legislative Council for the assistance he had rendered in improving the legislation of the Colony. It was to him we owed the Code of Civil Procedure which was only superseded last summer, and which remained in force for twenty-eight years, and many other important Ordinances. At the Banquet given to him before his departure, the Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, is reported to have used these words:—"They knew him to be an able lawyer, but better than that, he was an English gentleman, and he trusted that this move would lead to yet higher distinction. He himself could bear testimony to his public virtues, and those present could do so to his social qualities." Sir Arthur Kennedy's hopes and prognostications were fully realised, as honour after honour was conferred upon this able and upright man as he steadily and unostentatiously pursued his chosen career to its appointed end. I will not longer detain you, but I thought the death of one for more than eight years so closely connected with the Councils and the Courts of Hongkong afforded a fitting opportunity to express at once the kindly feeling and the high respect with which his memory is cherished in this Colony.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Hon. A. G. Wise) said—My Lord,—On behalf of the legal profession of this Colony, I desire to join you in the expression of our deep and sincere regret at the loss sustained by the nation in the death of Lord Pouncefote. Apart, however,

from this loss, the Colony had a more intimate connection with Lord Pouncefote. There are not many of us who remember him when he was here, but most of us at any rate have spent many an hour in pondering over his legacy to the Colony—namely, the Code. That legacy has served its time and is now a thing of the past, but I think it ought to be remembered that for twenty-eight years it withstood the attacks of the combined legal talents of this place and that on only two occasions were amendments made.

As a mark of respect those present in Court stood up during the delivery of these remarks.

The ordinary business of the Court was afterwards proceeded with.

THE HONGKONG CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Writing from the *Empress of Japan* at Shanghai, our correspondent with the H.K.V. Coronation Contingent says:—

Friday, 16th May.

There is not much to write about at present, but I expect you will like to get what little news there is. From what was spread about by some silly folk in Hongkong, I expected the men would be very badly off as regards accommodation, but from what I have seen and heard, the men are pleased with everything. There have been no serious complaints. Some small ones have been brought forward and remedied. The captain and chief steward deserve great praise for the manner in which they receive any suggestion for the better comfort of the men, and they have done all that can be done to make the men's lot as pleasant as possible. Nothing was done on Wednesday afternoon, so as to allow the men to shake down into their places. Yesterday it was raining all day—miserable. This morning started fine. Some good drill was put in at 7 a.m. So far we have had a very smooth passage. I only hope it will last.

Saturday, 17th May.

Smooth all the way up. Arrived here (Shanghai) at 6.30 p.m. yesterday; leave at 6 p.m. to-day. Everyone well and very fit but the younger Witchell, who caught a chill which brought on fever. He is practically "O.K." now.

Writing from Nagasaki on the 19th ult., our correspondent says:—There is not much news. I think I told you that none of the contingent were allowed on shore at Shanghai, as to run no risk of catching scarlet fever. As all the saloon passengers had gone on shore, the men (volunteers) had the saloon deck for cricket, etc. We left Shanghai at 6 p.m. on the 17th ult. and arrived here at 5 p.m. to-day. Lieut. Fullerton, "A" Co., and Sergt. Stopani, F.B., H.K.V.C., came down in the tender from Shanghai to see us when lying off Wosung. All the contingent are well, I am glad to say. We had a splendid passage. Yesterday we had a church parade. I have never heard a ship service go so well before.

The same correspondent wrote from Kobe on the 21st ult.:—Everyone was allowed on shore in Nagasaki. We left there at 5 p.m. on Monday, 19th inst. Miserable day: raining all the time. Major-General Sir A. R. Dorwood came on board at Nagasaki and disembarked here. He made an unofficial inspection of the contingent yesterday (Tuesday), at 11 a.m., at "captain's rounds." We arrived here 9 p.m. yesterday. Perfect day through Inland Sea. All well, I am glad to say, and enjoying themselves.

At 6 o'clock a.m. on the 19th ult. the two men who were sentenced to death for the murder of the late Mr. Geo. Rutherford were executed within the precincts of the old Civil Prison, Singapore. Contrary to expectation these men met their fate without flinching. When the bolt was drawn the fact was made known to the public by the flying of a black flag which was kept up till sunset. The executions were carried out by a warder, who receives \$30 per man. The men did express a wish to see a priest and the Rev. Father Gazeau went to them; but apparently they changed their minds at the last moment; at all events they confessed nothing, the *Straits Times* says, and did not profess any belief in Christianity to the end.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of the Registrar General for 1901 is published in the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts.—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue collected during the year amounted to \$127,566.16, as against \$132,729.63 collected in 1900. The decrease is due to the large falling off in the number of certificates of identity issued to Chinese entering the United States. The revenue derived from this source is \$9,350 less than last year. On the other hand, the revenue from cargo-boat licences shows an increase of \$1,491 and that from markets an increase of \$1,361. The expenditure during the year was \$16,429.61, compared with \$13,038.53 in 1900. The increase is caused by the separation of the posts of Registrar General and Colonial Secretary.

It is now ten years since the Registrar-General's first annual report on the work of his department, and the short comparison which is given below between the years 1891 and 1901 will not be out of place.

	1891.	1901.
Total Revenue	\$76,177.	\$127,566
Revenue from Markets ...	\$53,415.	\$ 81,718
Revenue from Boat Licences	\$11,804	\$ 23,832
Revenue from Hawkers ...	\$ 4,341	\$ 10,990
Expenditure	\$2,766	\$ 16,430
Hawkers' Licences	2,171	11,098
Other Licences, Certificates, &c.,	\$ 4,59	7,772
Permits	241	575
Female Emigrants examined	6,227	9,761
Women and Girls detained	330	335
Marriages	87	140

The revenue derived from the lease of market premises shows an increase of \$1,300. More than half of this comes from the Central Market, but the rents of all the markets have advanced naturally and inevitably with the increase of population. As a rule, market premises are let by sealed tender, and any other method would, I think, prove unsatisfactory. It is certain that whenever the rent paid to the Government falls much below the rack-rent, the lessee sublets the premises and pockets the difference. Instances of this being done are always coming to light, but it is impossible to put a stop to the practice. The number of shops and stalls occupied has risen from 634 to 824. The Taipingshan Market was closed in 1894 and one at Taikoktsui was opened in 1899. The erection of temporary markets on the Praya Reclamation has been approved and will relieve the pressure on the Saiyingpun and Western Markets, and the extension of the Wanchai Market will most probably prove remunerative.

Exceptional circumstances account for the small revenue derived from hawkers' licences in 1891, but the figures since the year 1894, in which the present system of paying the fees quarterly was reverted to, show a steady and remarkable increase:—1894, \$1,497; 1895, \$5,842; 1896, \$5,537; 1897, \$6,787; 1898, \$7,977; 1899, \$9,538; 1900, \$10,130; 1901, \$10,990.

PO LEUNG KUK SOCIETY.

The present financial position of the Society reflects credit on all concerned. The subscriptions for the year amounted to \$6,823.50, and the total revenue to \$7,873.50. The expenditure was \$7,656.31. There were 50 persons in the Po Leung Kuk on the 1st January and 389 were admitted during the year. Of these, 187 were restored direct to parents or relatives or were sent to some Benevolent Society in China, 3 were adopted, 5 placed at school, and 50 were married. Investigation into the cases of 116 showed that no action was desirable or necessary. The work entailed by investigation into so many cases is very onerous, and it is not infrequently tedious and disagreeable, but there has never been any difficulty in finding gentlemen willing to undertake the task. Thirty-eight girls, of whom 14 were eventually found again, were reported to the Society as missing in Hongkong.

Three hundred and thirty-five women and girls were detained under Part II of Ordinance 9 of 1897, as compared with 298 in 1900.

EMIGRATION.

Nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-two female passengers and boys were examined at

the Harbour Office in 1901, as compared with 9,943 in the previous year. Of this number, 82 women were detained for enquiries, 73 of whom were found to have been persuaded to go abroad under false pretences. The usual arrangements were made to restore them to their relatives and friends. Emigration to the Straits Settlements was suspended for nearly four months during the prevalence of plague in this Colony.

CONTRACT CHINESE LABOUR IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The negotiations with the British North Borneo Government relative to the advance of wages made to coolies proceeding to Borneo have resulted in the following arrangement. In future, the cost of bringing the coolie to Hongkong, housing him there, and providing him with a small outfit, will be reckoned as \$10. \$5 will be handed to him on board the steamer before leaving and \$10 will be paid to him on his signing the contract on his arrival in British North Borneo. This secures the coolie \$15 in cash out of a nominal advance of \$25 and will, I hope, put an end to all difficulties.

CERTIFICATES OF IDENTITY TO CHINESE ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, &c.

The revenue under this head was \$1,750, as compared with \$11,100 in 1900. This large decrease is due to a much more rigid interpretation of the rules governing the immigration of Chinese, by the American authorities. The wives and children of Chinese now resident in the States and of Chinese proceeding there with certificates, are no longer required to take out certificates themselves.

The number of certificates issued during the year was:—To the United States, 24; to the Hawaiian Islands, 17; to the Philippines, 7.

POPULATION.

The following is the estimate of the population of the Colony on the 30th June, 1901:—

British and Foreign Community.	Chinese.	Total.
20,096	280,564	300,660

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages solemnised during the year was 140, as compared with 125 in 1900.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The births among the British and Foreign community numbered 240, as compared with 261 in 1900; of this number, 124 were males and 116 females.

The births registered as having occurred in the Chinese community were 848, as against 678 in 1900.

The subjoined table shows the number of births of Chinese registered during the years 1891-1901 inclusive:—

Year.	Number of Births.	Year.	Number of Births.
1891, ...	1,529	1897, ...	1,125
1892, ...	1,660	1898, ...	963
1893, ...	1,575	1899, ...	852
1894, ...	1,250	1900, ...	678
1895, ...	1,195	1901, ...	848
1896, ...	978		

The decrease is very striking, and on the suggestion of the Sanitary Board directions have been given by the Government for special efforts to be made to secure the registration of all births. During the last eleven years three censuses of the Colony have been taken and the following information was obtained regarding the number of females and the number of families in the Chinese community:—

	1891.	1897.	1901.
Number of females over 15 in the Colony ...	40,492	46,247	51,489
Number of females over 15 in Victoria ...	26,762	31,385	32,930
Number of families in Victoria ...	14,120	21,740	25,123

There is apparently an increased reluctance to register births, and very probably an increased reluctance among Chinese women to being confined in Hongkong.

On the 15th July, the Kowloon City Police Station was declared a District Register Office and up to the end of the year 29 births and 52 deaths were registered.

The number of deaths in the British and Foreign Community was 412, as compared with 302 in 1900. Of these, 99 died from plague. The number of deaths among the Chinese was 6,670, as compared with 6,471 in 1900. 1,513 died from plague. 367 of the deaths among

the British and Foreign community and 3,043 among the Chinese were certified to by a registered medical practitioner or were the subject of a coroner's enquiry. The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 during the last eight years:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION.			
	British and Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.
1894 ...	10,783	235,224	246,006
1895 ...	10,828	237,670	248,498
1896 ...	12,709	226,710	239,419
1897 ...	13,700	235,010	248,710
1898 ...	15,190	239,210	254,400
1899 ...	15,822	243,491	259,312
1900 ...	14,778	247,900	262,678
1901 ...	20,096	280,564	300,660

DEATH RATE PER 1,000.			
	British and Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.
1894, 7,407 ...	23.28	30.42	30.11
1895, 5,400 ...	17.64	21.92	21.73
1896, 5,860 ...	19.91	24.75	24.48
1897, 4,688 ...	14.89	19.08	18.85
1898, 5,674 ...	19.15	22.50	22.30
1899, 6,181 ...	15.23	24.4	23.84
1900, 6,773 ...	20.44	26.10	25.78
1901, 7,082 ...	20.50	23.77	23.55

Four hundred and sixty-nine certificates were granted by the Police for the removal of dead bodies from the Colony, as compared with 735 in 1900.

EXHUMATIONS.

Two hundred and seventy-two permits were issued to exhume human remains for removal to China or for re-burial in the Colony.

HOSPITAL DEATHS.

The number of deaths in hospital amount to 1,880 or 26.54 per cent. of the total number of deaths registered during the year.

The number of patients under treatment [at the Tung Wa Hospital] during the year was 3,116, as compared with 3,135 in the year 1900. Of these, 1,900 were discharged and 1,072 died. The percentage of deaths compared with admissions during the year was 34.40. In 1900 the percentage was 40.41 and in 1899 33.52. The number of out-patients during the year was:—Males, 57,005; Females, 22,837; total, 79,842.

PERMITS.

The nature and number of permits issued during the year were as follows:—

To fire crackers, 501; to hold processions, 8; to perform theatricals, 43; to hold religious ceremonies, 23; total, 575.

INTERPRETATION DEPARTMENT.

The institution of an Interpretation Department which was recommended by a Committee appointed by His Excellency Sir Henry Blake in October, 1899, has been approved, and regulations fixing the salaries of the various classes of interpreters and other details, have been drawn up and were published in Government Notification No. 581 of 1901. Under these regulations six student-interpreters were appointed on the 1st of December and are making satisfactory progress with their studies.

CHINESE RECREATION GROUND.

The total expenditure for the year is \$1,416.17. This includes a sum of \$756.55 which had to be spent on repairing the buildings and seats damaged by the typhoon of November, 1900. A revenue of \$1,090.52 was obtained from the rent of shops, letter-writers' tables, &c. There is a balance of \$2,993.64 to the credit of the Fund.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

During the year a subscription of \$40,000 was raised towards the cost of erecting a branch hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases at Kennedytown. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency the Governor on the 18th November. The financial position of the hospital is now receiving the serious attention of the Chinese. For some years the expenditure has exceeded the ordinary revenue and it is generally recognised that the time has come to re-establish the hospital on a sound financial basis. Subjoined is a table showing the number of patients admitted for treatment and the number of out-patients for each of the last eleven years. Whilst the number of in-patients has increased by 24 per cent., the number of out-patients has decreased by as much as 47 per cent. Attention was drawn to the decrease in the number of out-patients in the Departmental Annual Report for 1898 and the causes to which the Directors of the hospital attributed it, were mentioned:—

Year.	Patients admitted.	Out-patients.
1891, ...	2,514	150,594
1892, ...	2,454	229,471
1893, ...	2,857	135,608
1894, ...	2,354	124,094
1895, ...	2,732	163,292
1896, ...	2,041	129,695
1897, ...	2,764	116,626
1898, ...	2,898	90,830
1899, ...	2,542	90,082
1900, ...	2,981	94,755
1901, ...	3,116	79,842

MISCELLANEOUS.

There have been several labour disputes during the year though none has forced itself on public attention. In each case that came to my notice the employees obtained a rise of wages. No attempt has been made to collect accurate statistics, as the object of the enquiries might have been misunderstood.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS IN THE POLICE FORCE.

In January of last year the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., lately appointed to be Colonial Secretary of the Colony, but at that time occupying the office of Captain Superintendent of Police, offered a prize of twenty-five sovereigns, or a gold watch of equivalent value, for competition among all the sergeants, lance-sergeants, and constables of the Police Force, in an examination which was to include amongst its subjects knowledge of police regulations, the Ordinances of the Colony and the regulations made thereunder, drill, and the Cantonese dialect. The examination was held in October, 1901, when five competitors presented themselves, and of these the successful candidate was Sergeant James John Watt.

On the 23rd ult., at half-past three, a parade of all available members of the Police Force was held on the compound of the Central Police Station in connection with the presentation of the watch to Sergeant Watt by Mr. May, who was received with the general salute. In handing the prize to the winner, he said that Sergeant Watt had passed a very good examination indeed, especially in Chinese. The second candidate in order of merit was Lance-Sergeant Kent, who, as a matter of fact, Mr. May said, obtained more marks than Sergeant Watt in all subjects except Chinese. Of course, being the best in Chinese, Sergeant Watt got to the head of the list. Mr. May trusted that Lance-Sergeant Kent would not be discouraged and he hoped to have the pleasure in some future year of presenting him with a prize. Thanks were due to Mr. Dyer Ball, who examined in Chinese; to Lieut. Cowie, in the Royal Artillery (now absent from the Colony), who examined in drill; and to His Honour T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puisne Judge, who examined in all the other subjects. Continuing, Mr. May said there had been some delay in presenting the prize. Sergeant Watt selected a watch, and the order had to be placed where Mr. May knew he would get a good one. Then an error was made in the inscribing of it, for he mistook Sergeant James Watt for that guardian angel of the arms-dealers in the Colony, the well-known Sergeant George Watt of the detective staff, whose name was now inscribed on the watch. Mr. May hoped that Sergeant George Watt would regard this as a good omen, and that in a future examination he would secure a watch all to himself.

Sergeant James Watt then stepped forward and received his prize from the hands of Mr. May, who congratulated him on the very good examination he had passed. His only regret, he said, was that so few competitors came forward, and he hoped there would be more next time.

On behalf of the Force and speaking also for himself, the Hon. F. J. Hadeley, Acting Captain Superintendent, thanked Mr. May for his very generous gift. He should like, he said, to have given some account of the many reforms instituted and the good work done during Mr. May's tenure of office as Captain Superintendent of Police, but that would take a long time and, besides, he could only do it very inadequately. He could not let the occasion go by, however, without expressing their regret at losing Mr. May's very valuable services, and he was sure he voiced the opinion of all when he said that Mr.

May was the most conscientious and cleverest chief the Police Force ever had or were ever likely to have. Mr. Badeley, continuing, said Mr. May was to be congratulated on his well-deserved promotion to the high office of Colonial Secretary, and in congratulating him he felt sure the Colony itself was also to be congratulated in securing his services for that post. Mr. May, happily, was not entirely lost to the Police Force, which would always have the benefit of his most valuable advice and experience, and they might be sure that whatever reforms were thought of in the future for the welfare of the Force would receive Mr. May's support in the submitting of them to the Government.

Led by Mr. Badeley, the parade then gave three cheers for Mr. May, who, responding briefly, said he would always have the interest of the Force at heart, in the future as in the past, and if there was anything he could do to make it better he would do it.

The examination from which Sergeant James Watt has emerged so successfully is, until further notice, a yearly one, and in future a second prize will be offered by Mr. Badeley. The watch won by Sergeant Watt is to be sent back to the makers in London to permit of the correction of the inscription, which will then read:—"Hongkong Police Force. May Memorial Prize, 1901. Presented by F. H. May, Esq., C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police. Won by Sergeant James John Watt."

THE UNION CHURCH.

WELCOMING THE NEW PASTOR.

On the invitation of the Ladies' Committee of the Union Church, the congregation met on the 29th ult. in a social capacity to welcome the new pastor, Rev. C. H. Hickling, and his family. Rev. T. W. Pearce presided. During the evening an enjoyable musical programme was submitted. In an interval,

Rev. Mr. PEARCE, on behalf of the congregation, extended a hearty welcome to the new pastor. In the Union Church, he said, situated as it was on one of the great highways of the world, standing where the East and West meet, the minister had opportunities such as few had for being in touch with many churches the wide world over and for maintaining the pure flame of the Divine truth in the hearts of those who heard him. Free Churchmen had counted for something in colonial expansion: the members of our Free Churches had had something to do with the founding of Greater Britain. Since the days of the *Mayflower* onward we had had men of energy, enterprise, and sagacity, and some of the best of these had been Free Churchmen. Mr. Hickling would have such men before him on Sundays there. Then there were the soldiers and sailors among whom their new minister would have his opportunities. There were so many of us here who lived in the midst of foul temptations and needed spiritual help. Hongkong was extending marvellously. The time might come soon when we would have a new Victoria on the other side of the Harbour and perhaps a new Union Church there. Whether that was so or not, what the new minister had to look for in the new pastorate was spiritual prosperity. In conclusion Rev. Mr. Pearce extended the heartiest welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Hickling and their daughter. He understood that ere long their son would join them here and he was sure it was the desire and the prayer of the congregation that their whole life might be long and prosperous and greatly blessed, and that the Church would have them there to its spiritual advantage and profiting. (Applause.) He then called upon Mrs. Mackie.

Mrs. MACKIE said she had been called upon by the ladies of the Union Church to undertake a very pleasant duty, that of presenting a pulpit gown to their new minister. She was sure she voiced the feelings of the members when she said that they wished Mr. Hickling a long and prosperous career as minister of the Church. They trusted that he would be successful in winning many souls for our beloved Master, and from what they had seen and heard of Mr. Hickling they felt confident that he would have no

difficulty in fulfilling their wishes. In presenting the gown she wished to express the hope that not only might he wear it out but that he might require many more before he severed his connection with the Union Church. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. HICKLING, having been invested in the robe by Mrs. Mackie, thanked the ladies cordially for their gift, which as he wore it Sunday after Sunday, he said, would certainly have an added significance that it had come with such good wishes and such devout desires so kindly and so happily expressed. (Applause.) He thanked Mr. Pearce also for the kind words he had spoken. Going on to refer to the circumstances which had led up to his coming to Hongkong, Rev. Mr. Hickling stated, that although it was to him an unpleasant thing to talk about himself still he thought it desirable to lay a few facts before them concerning his past career. He was a native of Nottingham, where by the help of his minister and Sunday School teacher he was led to find Jesus Christ. Through that he was led eventually to seek entrance to Hackney College, London. There he received his training, and then settled down at Hoddesdon, a suburb of the metropolis. Thence he went to Eastbourne, then to Withington, a populous suburb of Manchester, where he ministered in a church which had sittings for 1,000 people. After having ministered in three churches for 21 years and coming to be some 43 years of age he left his last charge in September, intending to enjoy a rest occupied by reading and study. But he received a strong call from the Polytechnic, Regent Street, which he accepted for six months. Before that period had half gone he had got their invitation from Hongkong. That invitation he at first declined, but he was haunted by it, he could not get away from it, and latterly he accepted it, simply feeling that it was God's will. Rev. Mr. Hickling drew his remarks to a close by expressing the hope that the congregation and himself might work in cordial co-operation for the advancement of their Church and of the Word.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Rev. Mr. Hickling formally took the chair, which had hitherto been occupied by Rev. Mr. Pearce.

Dr. J. C. THOMSON afterwards on behalf of the congregation presented Rev. Mr. Pearce with a handsome silver tea and coffee service in recognition of Mr. Pearce's services to the Church during the vacancy. Mr. Pearce, he said, had generously stepped into the breach and had at all times when called upon served the Church most willingly. They wished him and his wife long life and prosperity.

Rev. Mr. PEARCE, in acknowledging the gift, expressed the sincere thanks of himself and Mrs. Pearce. He would always be willing, he said, to do what little he could for the Union Church.

The formal proceedings then terminated.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Definite news has at last reached Bangkok of the troubles in the Laos territory on the left bank of the Mekong. It appears that for the past two or three years there has been more or less actual unrest among the wild tribes that inhabit the mountains between the Mekong and the sea. Those tribes are known as the Ka Rihhae and they have never been thoroughly broken in to the rule of France. Recently a very active and enterprising leader of the name of Ong Keo has made his appearance who, at the head of a considerable armed rabble of followers, proceeded to attack and capture a place called Namnae situated about twenty miles to the East of the Mekong river. The inhabitants of the place promptly joined Ong Keo, and the combined force, if force it can be called, emboldened by success, threw itself upon the French post of Sawan-na-keet which, after a short struggle, was taken. Sawan-na-keet is a place of some importance on the left bank of the Mekong, is in direct telegraphic communication with both Saigon and Annam, and is the headquarters of a French official. It is exactly opposite the Siamese village of Mukdahan. The telegraphic wires were destroyed. The above occurred in the latter half of the month of April.

On the news reaching Saigon two French forces were promptly despatched, one from Saigon and the other from Wieng Chan on the Upper

Mekong. The forces encountered the Phu Viets in the first week of this month and completely routed them, killing more than one hundred, and re-occupied Sawan-na-keet. Unfortunately, Ong Keo himself is believed to have escaped and there is still considerable unrest in the French Laos territory.

A French reader writes to us as follows:—About the violation of Siamese Territory by French troops at Ubon, alluded to in your to-day's (Tuesday's) issue, it may be interesting to you to learn that, according to news received from Saigon, the French Vice-consul at Ubon, M. Pattié, had been previously assaulted by Siamese, and is still lying in a very precarious condition. As an old Siamese resident I cannot agree with your energetic but very unjust epithet about French policy in Siam, which you qualify of "barefaced robbery." French papers would have the occasion of using similar terms about English policy in 1899, when the territory of Rahman, Patani province, was almost entirely annexed by England! Moreover I suppose that the actual French action in Siam is the result of an understanding with the English Legation at Bangkok and that, if the French Government is to occupy the right bank of the Mekong the English Government will, according to the Anglo-French convention of January, 1896, occupy its own *sône d'influence*—i.e., the Malay-Siamese provinces.

We were unable to obtain confirmation at the French consulate of the statement made by the correspondent mentioned above. The French Consul has received no official communication whatever in connection with the reported trouble on the Franco-Siamese frontier.

THE REBELLION IN SOUTH WEST CHIHLI.

Telegrams received by the local mandarin from Paoing (says the *N.-C. Daily News* in its "Notes on Native Affairs") referring to the great victory of Viceroy Yuan's foreign-modelled troops on the 9th inst., over the rebels at Nankunghsien, report that the losses of the Imperial forces numbered about 160 wounded and forty-seven killed. The rebels lost their second in command, an ex-military officer named Liu, forty-six village headmen, 380 killed and over 1,000 wounded in the ranks. The chief leader of the rebel army, Ching Ting-pin, escaped. A fortnight before the above events the so-called "foreign-disciplined" troops garrisoning Tamingfu, were sent to Chulu to attack and disperse Ching Ting-pin's army when a regular pitched battle ensued, resulting in "a draw." Both sides held their original positions, but the losses of the rebels were much severer, losing nearly 1,400 in killed and wounded, while the Tamingfu troops lost over 500, of whom 180 were in killed. The battle was ultimately claimed as a victory by the rebels, owing to the Imperial troops, after a few days, retreating back to Tamingfu. Another Paoing despatch reports that on the 5th inst., a detachment of forty French troops arrived at Paoing and eventually took train for Chiatingfu, for the purpose, it is said, of protecting certain Roman Catholic mission property in that vicinity. It is further reported that at the time of the successive defeats of the territorial troops of Shuntéfu, Tamingfu and Chiehoh, in the latter part of April last, the French Minister at Peking wrote to Viceroy Yuan Shikai a despatch offering the assistance of a force of French troops to help the Viceroyal government to put down the rebellion. The offer was naturally courteously refused by the Viceroy. Latest despatches from the field of operations in the vicinity of Chulu report that the rebels are dispersing everywhere and that order is being restored in most of the disturbed districts, but that the escape of Ching Ting-pin still makes the crisis uncertain.

The official visit of President Loubet to Russia is, the *Nagasaki Press* understands, to be made the occasion of an international exchange of compliments at Port Arthur. For this purpose the Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in Eastern waters will visit that port with six vessels, and hold manoeuvres in the neighbourhood, as a mark of honour to the Russian vessels lying there.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton 24th May.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

It has happened frequently in the North, and in Kwangsi before, that swarms of locusts have appeared and destroyed all the crops of rice and wheat, and reduced the population to famine. But this year, about a fortnight ago, large swarms of locusts appeared in the district of Sun Hing in Sew Hing prefecture, and ate up all the rice crop and mulberry-leaves.

A MILITARY MOVE.

The Black Flag general, Li Yung-fu, has had four garrisons of soldiers (each garrison consists of five hundred) under his command in Waishow taken away from him by order of the Viceroy on account of the rebellion in Kwangsi, and of his being too far away to be taken care of. So it has been deemed proper and safe to deprive him of his military power, and to give him one hundred soldiers only; the rest are given over to other officials.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE INTERIOR.

By order of the Viceroy, Captain Yang of the Shamshien guardboat charged ten cents on every passenger who travels into the interior by boat taken in tow by steam launch, and he put two soldiers in each boat for their protection. When the soldiers collected this money most of the passengers refused to pay, and frequently there was a row. This arrangement does seem satisfactory; so during the last few days some of the boatmen struck, and very few boats remained to ply between Canton and the interior. One boatman, Mak Yun Tong, was arrested and put in prison in Nam Hoi. The matter is now settled and the boats have resumed their usual traffic.

THE SWATOW LEKIN.

Some merchants in Swatow have taken a monopoly of the *lekin* taxes for \$150,000 a year, and an office named the Chow Fun Kuk is established there to levy *lekin* taxes on imports and exports from the 1st of the 4th moon (8th May).

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

It is stated that Shing Sun Wai, the superintendent or director of the Hankow and Canton Railway, intends to establish a telegraph line to connect Ting Chow, in Fokien, with Swatow.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 22nd May.

THE CORONATION.

A meeting, which was well attended, was held at H. B. M. Consulate on the 19th instant, to consider the best means of celebrating the Coronation of King Edward VII. After some discussion it was decided (1) to have a special service in Church; (2) to drink the health of their Majesties in the Consulate in the forenoon; (3) to have a tiffin in the Kachohoh Club; (4) should there be one of H. B. M. ships in port, to give a dinner to the ship's company; and (5) to hold a regatta in the afternoon. To carry out the above programme successfully a Committee, consisting of five prominent members of the community and H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Holland, was elected.

FOOCHOW.

The following items are from the Foochow Echo of the 17th May:—

The following notification was issued by Mr. E. B. Draw, Commissioner of Customs, on the 10th instant:—

I have received to-day the following telegram from Peking despatched at noon:—Draw, Foochow issues notification, export duty on tea will not exceed five per cent. *ad valorem*. Special instructions must be awaited before giving effect to reduction. Despatch will follow with instructions etc. Hart.

On the 14th inst. H. E. Viceroy Hsu notified the Foreign Consuls that he had been instructed by the throne to take over the seals of office of the Viceroy General and exercise the functions of that office until a new officer is designated.

We much regret to have to report the total loss of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha chartered

steamer *Yuko Maru*, while on a voyage from Santa to Foochow. The steamer appears to have struck upon a sunken rock and sunk in about twenty minutes in about 30 fathoms of water. It is more to be regretted that the loss of life was serious, seven of the crew and one passenger being drowned. Details of the event are very sparse at present. Most valuable and kindly services were rendered by the Commissioner of Customs and his colleagues at Santa, Mr. Geddes alone being instrumental in saving many lives.

The Triennial Meeting of the Educational Association of China assembles at Shanghai on the 21st instant and will be attended by persons interested in progressive educational schemes from all parts of China. Foochow will be represented by Rev. M. C. Wilcox; Rev. Mr. Peet; Rev. Brewster; Dr. Whitney; Mrs. Plumb; Miss Jewell; Miss Partwell. Miss Bosworth and Miss Brown. Dr. Wilcox after the meetings close will take a trip to Peking and Corea with Bishop Moore of the M. E. Church.

His Excellency, Hsu Ying-kuei, the Viceroy of Min-che, received the Foreign Consuls and Commissioner, and a few other guests, at a banquet, at his Yamen, on Tuesday last. The feast was in foreign style, and was very elaborate. During the feast, H. E. addressed the Consuls through his interpreter in pleasing words of welcome, and in closing alluded to the recent edicts from the Throne favouring reforms, and expressed his purpose to carry them into effect as far as he could do so. Dr. Gracey, U.S. Consul, and Doyen of the Consular Body, made a fitting reply, in the course of which he congratulated H. E. on his good health, the additional honours which had come to him twice since he came to Foochow, in being called upon to exercise the functions of Tartar General as well as those of his own office. He also referred to the satisfaction that his administration had given the representatives of the Foreign Powers, and that it has given them pleasure to represent the same to their home governments. He referred to the satisfaction it gave him to know that a sincere purpose inspired H. E. to carry out the reform measures which were proposed, and believed that thereby greater prosperity would come to China. He referred to the times in which we lived, as the Commercial Age of the world's history; that the conflicts between nations in the new century upon which we had just entered, should not be fought on land or sea, by fleets and armies, swords and cannon, but that it should be only the peaceful rivalry for commercial supremacy, a healthy contest in which the best of each nation should be exhibited, and by which all should be benefitted. Of the good results of such rivalry, we had an example at hand, in the neighbouring nation of Japan. Within the lifetime of the youngest person at this feast, that Empire had thrown open its doors to the commerce of the world, and itself entered into competition with the oldest and best, and to-day in the industrial arts were rivals of other great manufacturing nations. There is scarcely an article needed for the use of men, from a needle to a battleship, but they will make it, and make it well; as a result, the wages of its labouring classes have advanced to such an extent that their coolie class are to-day receiving six, eight, ten dollars per month, and even higher wages; whereas previously they received not more than three dollars per month. He closed by proposing the health of H. E. During the feast the Viceroy's band played the national airs of all countries represented at the table.

The *Straits Times*, speaking of the movements of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank staff, says:—The changes consequent on these shifts bring Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins, formerly sub-manager at the head office to the post of inspector of branches, while Mr. H. E. R. Hunter of Penang has been chosen as his successor at Hongkong. Mr. Hunter who has discharged many important offices in the Bank—principally up North—is as popular in these parts as he is in China, and Penang will be grieving his disappearance. *Per contra*, Hongkong profits; but in a matter of this kind, at Singapore our sympathies naturally lie with Penang.

THE HAN CITIES REVISITED.

Hankow, 6th May.

A FINE PROSPECT.

It is a far cry from the days of Du Halde, the first European visitor traveller who penetrated thus far inland to the spring of 1902. About a hundred and sixty years ago, that great Jesuit explorer stood on the Hanyang hill, looked around, and voted the outlook "the finest prospect in the world, of its kind." And it was probably the outlook, in a general sense, rather than the mere view of three populous cities which impressed him. Did he not see that vast possibilities lay in such a uniquely situated centre? No artist would have given vent to such an exclamation; if pressed for an opinion, he would probably have adopted the formula of a certain art-critic, and said "very striking!" without explaining how it struck him.

But to those interested in humanity, as affording scope for moral or commercial influence, Du Halde's words would seem, by no means, to over estimate the situation. Indeed, the developments of recent years prove that the men of the West have come to adopt his words as their own.

HANKOW HAS BEEN DISCOVERED

by both merchants and missionary. The former has seemed rather more tardy than the latter, but is making up for that, in all consequence, nowadays. A stretch of river-frontage, practically waste land, north-east of the British Concession, is now banded and built on to such purpose as might well startle, not only the adventurous Jesuit Father, but anyone who may have left the neighbourhood a mere year or so ago. The frontage of a huge Western trading centre already stretches some five or six miles, and the opportunities for the inclusion of the hinterland are practically unlimited. The plain behind that river-frontage needs only to be protected from the annual floods by a mere embankment, and the extension of the foreign city can go on into the far horizon visible from the Hanyang hill.

THE HANYANG IRON WORKS

lie immediately below the hill, and are a fine testimony to the energy of a great Viceroy who, acting the pioneer in a land of dead-lock, has had to pay all the pioneer's penalties, financial and otherwise. That mill of works could hardly be a hoped-for success, commercially, with the coal and iron fifty miles away, and with an enormous capital very literally sunk in converting a swamp of many generations into a foundation for heavy plant and massive chimneys. But all the more honour to their projector.

Then, from the Western standpoint, the system of mandarin supervision of commercial enterprise, with its inevitable accompaniment of commission and "squeeze," is of course, as inimical to commercial success as would be the setting of purely commercial men to the literary tasks, which belong by rights to the scholarly mandarin; Messrs. So and So, of Shanghai, may have founded a fine business, and sent their steamers up and down the China waters, to the general advantage and their own profit, but let the partners of that enterprise be set to write a Chinese essay or an English novel, and their success in those matters might not be glaringly conspicuous.

THE SLOUGH OF DESPOND

beneath the Hanyang hill has been successfully converted into a foundation for iron works; the bit of swamp south of Bedford, which first suggested the phrase to Banyan, is now the property of the Midland Railway Co., and has a line of rails over it; but, unless all the famous historians of China have been wicked slanderers, there has been, in the centre of China, for two thousand five hundred years, a Slough of Despond indeed, which is no less hopeless in this twentieth century, A.D., than in the centuries B.C. A contemporary of Confucius and writer of a semi-classic says:—"The ruin of a realm comes from the depravity of its mandarins; and the mandarins are lost to virtue because of their fondness for bribes," and the latest scholarly witness exclaims, "From the Court down to the smallest officials, who is there that does not covet such things?" The ancient Romans and Persians came to the same conclusion as that of Confucius's friend, and however oppressive they may have allowed their tax-collectors to become, they seem to have drawn the line at

bribe. So that in the days of Darius, an official was actually crucified for taking them and perverting justice. But, without going into details of law court proceedings, which every resident in China Proper must have had forced upon him, and on which a small volume might be written, with regard to the local events of April, 1902, if Chinese mandarins were suddenly to come under the laws of the Medes and Persians, there might be a greater demand for timber than could well be supplied. Meanwhile, though every other reform is being discussed in official circles, the Slough of Despond remains, and the road beyond to the celestial city of national prosperity, is hopelessly blocked. It is the system of mandarins, rather than the Confucian gentlemen wallowing in the bog, which calls for a speedy abolition. For with adequate stipends, a new generation might take a fresh start, and the crying scandal of a venerable Empire be minimised, if not removed.—N. C. Daily News.

PEKING.

Peking, 13th May.

THE PEKING RACES

were held on 8th, 9th and 10th of this month, and proved the most successful ever held in the Capital. The race-course is situated about two miles to the west of the city, near the Peking-Hankow line, and the railroad authorities ran special trains for the convenience of those who wished to attend the races. The weather was favourable, except for a little wind and dust the first day, and many foreigners availed themselves of the opportunity for an outing to the country, where the green of the springing crops and abundant foliage was in pleasing contrast to the dusty streets of Peking. Princes Chun (the Emperor's brother) and Princes Su and Kung visited the course on the second day of the meet, as the guests of the Ministers, and were entertained by them to lunch at the special table reserved for the use of the Ministers. The honours of the races were fairly divided between the French and the British, the owners of the most successful ponies being Comte de Lesdaine and Mr. Campbell.

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL SCRYDEOFF

paid a visit to Peking last week, and, together with the Russian Minister, was received in audience by the Emperor and Empress-Dowager. The admirers of the Empress-Dowager will be glad to learn the significant fact that during the audience she sat upon the throne and the Emperor on a seat at the side below her.

THE REBELLION IN CHIHLI.

Nothing authentic is known yet of the success or otherwise of Yuan Shihkai's troops in the south-west of the province of Chihli. Reckoning from the time that they left the train at Chengtingfu and started to march to the scene of the disturbance, they should have arrived there about the 8th. It is reported that the Imperial troops met the rebels on the 10th and defeated them with great slaughter, killing as many as two thousand, capturing the second leader, a man called Lin Kui-sha who, by the way, is the military graduate and not Ching. It is also said that there are still left three thousand desperate characters, many of them, including their leader Ching, having killed their families and made up their minds to fight to the death. These men are supposed to be the successors of the train-bands reviewed by Seng Ko-lin, the famous Mongol Prince, who fought against the Taiping rebels, and who was so pleased by the way that they went through their drill that he presented them with two cannons. The report is that these cannons are now being used with deadly effect against the Imperial troops, and all others who oppose the rebels. Whether these stories are true or false remains to be proved.

THE AMERICAN INDEMNITY COMMISSIONERS, Messrs. Bagdall and Bainbridge, are busy examining private claimants, and, following the example of Mr. Wilkinson, are going minutely into the claims of each individual. After the hearing of the Peking claimants they will attend to the cases in Tientsin, Paotingfu and other places where property belonging to American citizens was destroyed.

THE COOKSTON has arrived in Peking to take up his old

appointment as Chinese Secretary, on the departure of Mr. Campbell on his furlough.

PEKING-SHANHAIKUAN LINE.

It appears that the negotiations re the handing over of the Peking-Shanhaikuan line are being lengthened out very considerably. The Russians do not seem to wish to have any military directors appointed, but if such appointments are made, would like a Russian to hold a position equal in authority with the British.—N. C. Daily News.

NORTHERN NOTES.

We take the following items from the P. & T. Times of the 17th inst.

The next great native function will be the transit of the body of the late Viceroy, Li Hung-chang.

The analysis of the Peking Races shows that Mr. R. Stewart took five firsts and two seconds, while Mr. W. M. Hunt took four firsts and four seconds.

Paoting is said to be full of refugees from the disturbed districts: their presence has reacted on the normal population which is a little excited in consequence.

We hear that a sum of Tls. 40,000 has been subscribed for the repair of the Summer Palace. The money has come wholly from officials and eunuchs who have been degraded.

The Viceroy is reported to have sent an official to Japan to make a study of Japanese official banking and note-issue, with the idea of future regulation of these matters in Chihli.

In a first-rate football match (Association) played last Saturday afternoon on the Recreation Ground between the Royal Welsh ("B" Co.) and H.M.S. Brumby, the sailors won by three goals to one. The play was as good as anything yet seen in Tientsin, and was of fascinating interest from first to last.

A very intelligent native writes to us in vigorous, if somewhat amusing, English to urge the fact that the unjust protection of converts is quite a large factor of the discontent in S.W. Chihli. The heart-burnings caused by the interference of priests in the common quarrels and litigation of the countryside are acute, and are quite as great a cause of trouble in many places as the heavy indemnity taxes.

Wednesday, May 14th, was the greatest weather infliction of the year, clouds of filthy dust all the morning, fearful gloom and depression in the afternoon, and finally heavy rain accompanied by thunder and lightning at night. Persistent and dirty dust-storms during the early part of the week reduced the enjoyment of life to a very minute matter. This is the third year in succession that the dust-storms have extended into May. Last year as our private diary reminds us they continued till June 13th, but that was a unique experience. The depressing weather extended as far as Peking. The dust at 3 p.m. (on the 14th) obscured the light of day and artificial light had to be used in all the business premises of the city; there was however little rain and that cleared the air.

Our contemporary, in an editorial note, writes: We are in a position this week to say something about the time of the indemnity payments, though the proposed arrangements have not yet received the official imprimatur. Fifteen per cent. (15 per cent.) of the private claims will probably be paid in July next, another fifteen (15 per cent.) in January, and the remaining seventy in unequal instalments before the end of 1904. This news will, we are sure, be received with a feeling of relief; for though it is far from what might have been expected, it is a vast improvement on the schemes of payment previously adumbrated.

A telegram to the Shanghai Times, dated Tientsin, 19th May, says:—The Tientsin Spring Race Meeting commences to-morrow, Tuesday. A disagreeable impression has been created by the action of Major-General Rohrscheidt, commanding the German forces, in prohibiting German officers from riding Government horses at the races, which reduces the number of events to be contested by two races. The fiasco resulting is not the fault of the German General, as a garrison order was issued long ago stating that German officers would not be allowed to ride Government horses at the races. The German officers, however, entered, notwithstanding the prohibition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

SECULAR THOUGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

23rd May.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, "Agnostic" touched upon a subject which is receiving universal attention. In my opinion too much secularity has been in our thoughts, and too little of that "Divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we may." Speaking of the "religious and scientific superstitions of our fore-fathers," I would like to remark that it shows poor taste to speak disparagingly of what has done and is still doing us such signal service. It may be a question of what constitutes superstition. For my part I believe the so-called superstition of our forefathers and its immediate results have had a large share in making England what she is to-day. May I be permitted to add that purely secular thought in its ordinary application to things will never bring about that Utopian period designated as the "Age of Reason." True reason goes beyond mere secularity and embraces the very fundamentals of Divinity. Let pure Christianity be used in the application of things, and then the "Age of Reason" will be with us, and not mock us by its seemingly "will-o'-the-wisp" nature. Trusting I am not trespassing too far on your valuable space,—Yours, etc.,

OPTIMIST.

HEROES OF THE SANITARY BOARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 23rd May.

SIR,—Realising how little the general public know of the many really wonderful pieces of sterling good work carried out by the officials of the Sanitary Board, I venture to address this letter to you in order that the members of community may have some small idea of the way in which these splendid servants are looking after their welfare.

There is a man, who rents a shop, his trade is to supply refreshments for the "inner man" and you will hardly credit it, so atrocious is the crime—he has been in the habit of selling soup from the kitchen window to these poor mortals who felt that soup was the one thing in the world that they wanted. A passing official, brimful of zeal and treble-distilled energy, seeing the danger that was threatening the health of inmates of the shop, by the exclusion of light and air by the soup-swilling public, lays aside pride and prejudice, and issues a summons on the owner, who in due course was brought face to face with the Majesty of the Law. An order prohibiting the sale of the soup from the kitchen window was thereupon issued, and the soup tureen was ordered to be removed, as also the ladle. Now, the maker of that soup was a specialist in his line of business, and took, so I am told, a great pride in his job. Consequently the prohibitory order hit him hard, and so much to heart has he taken it that he has closed the window and the shutters, from which the sale was effected, and now sells his soup from the front door, and I hear that he told a friend that his shop is neither so light nor airy as before.

What matter—the Sanitary Board is conscious of having done a noble act; and they deserve the unstinted praise of the community. Thinking over this case, it seems to me, that there is practically no reward, other than promotion, that these heroes can obtain except perihance in life hereafter; and I would humbly suggest to the Government, the institution of an order—let it be called the "Sanitary Board Distinguished Service Order" (the Medical Officer of Health would of course receive the highest grade), so that the general public could distinguish by a ribbon worn on the chest or elsewhere—that these men, who gained the distinction, were above the ordinary run of mortals; for I maintain that no ordinary man would have shown such unparalleled zeal for the public welfare as the official whose act is quoted above.

Trusting that the Government will see fit to consider the matter seriously, and apologising for the length of the letter.—Yours, etc.,
PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 24th May.

SIR,—Can any of your readers kindly inform me on the following points, concerning a "Tug of War" rope?

- (a) The correct length.
- (b) The correct diameter, or circumference.
- (c) The correct weight.
- (d) The correct material.
- (e) The correct number to form a team.

Thanking you in advance for kindness of insertion.—Yours, etc.,

SPORT.

WATER POLLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 24th May.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Peakite" called attention recently to the constant pollution of the Pokfulam water supply. The following is from an eye-witness:—The other day (Thursday) I think it was, a chair-coolie had just landed his fare and naturally felt somewhat hot and moist; a lovely stream of water was flowing freely down the hillside into Pokfulam reservoir. Now here was the very thing for the unwashed and perspiring coolie, so off went coat and into the stream to act as a sponge, then a good honest mop all round, to end finally with a thorough rinsing out of the coat in the stream—and yet the water is of excellent quality.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER PEAKITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 24th May.

SIR,—We have had rain and the Colony has been flooded; in places except, perhaps, the reservoirs, as we still can get little or no water from the pipe. Between March and April, my "water account" ran up to very near \$80 and during the current month \$20 more has already been added to that account. If things are allowed to go on like this—it seems to me they are—I shall not be surprised to find myself in the Bankruptcy Court (as a debtor, of course) before many months.

Now, as regards "purity" of water. The water I get from the coolies sometimes looks so very dirty that I all along had expected to get either plague or cholera, but so far I must consider myself lucky, and I thank God. The coolies certainly do not draw their supply from the pipe, as there is none to be obtained from that source. I happened to pass along Old Bailey yesterday and saw scores of people scooping up water from one of the side channels between Staunton Street and Caine Road. The fountainhead of this water is what appears to be a storm water pipe under the pavement outside the gaol, and I understand that the supply here is practically inexhaustible. The water seems rather clean. From enquiries made I discovered that I, being a resident in that locality, have been buying this water from the coolies for weeks past! And the wonder is that I managed to escape both the plague and the cholera. Now, well water is condemned by the Sanitary Board people as unfit for portable purposes: why then do they allow coolies to draw water from a side-channel?

Thanking you for inserting this letter,—Yours, etc.,

OWL.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 26th May.

SIR,—In consequence of my letter which appeared in your paper of 9th ult., the Government have summoned the Tin Hing Co., engineers and shipbuilders, for smoke nuisance caused by their big funnel, and when the case came on for hearing at the Police Court on 17th April, I was asked by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, to be a witness for the prosecution. At the conclusion of the case, the defendant firm was convicted, fined, and ordered to stop the nuisance before noon on

Whit Monday, the 19th instant. The specified time has now elapsed, and as the nuisance is still going on unabated, I beg respectfully to draw the attention of the authorities once more.

This is the company that has taken no notice of the many representations made by the people of the San Francisco community, that has dared to disobey the Sanitary Board's order of 25th February, 1902, and now has set the law at defiance in openly refusing to abide by the Magistrate's decision. I trust that the Government in applying the screw will not overlook the adjoining sweetmeat-factory, which occupies a whole block of buildings, as their several funnels, which are daily issuing dense volumes of black smoke, have passed the Rubicon of toleration, and to spare them is a false and a dangerous pity.—Yours, etc.,

M. FERNANDEZ,
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LIMITED.

The first annual meeting of the China Light and Power Company, Ltd., was held on the 24th ult. Mr. R. Shewan, chairman, presided, and the others present were Messrs. D. E. Brown, J. H. Lewis, and Fung Wa Chun.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, as the report and accounts have been printed and in your hands for some time past, we will now take them as read. The result of the year's work at Canton is a shortage of \$7,378.23, and taking all things into consideration, and the difficulties we have had to encounter there, I do not think this is at all unsatisfactory. Those who are familiar with the management by Chinese of industrial concerns like this can alone form some idea of the state of utter neglect and confusion that we found the place in when we took it over, and much time and money had to be spent before we could get things into anything like proper working order. When this was done, our next care was to add another engine and generator to be a reserve in case of accident, and also another new boiler. The old Company had only one generating set, and in the event of this breaking down, their customers had simply to go without the light till it was repaired. We are very cramped for room at the Factory, but we have made the most of what ground we have there, and we have kept room for one more engine and generator which we shall no doubt require in course of time. To eke out the space, we have bought a small piece of ground, about 25 feet by 75 feet, near the station, which will be very useful to us. All these changes and improvements took time, and we have to thank our customers at Canton for the patience with which they have borne frequent break-downs, which were almost invariably the result of the careless and incompetent manner in which the works appeared to have been run by the former proprietors. But, in spite of all, business was steadily pushed in the direction of new customers, and, to give you some idea of our progress, I may tell you that as against 225 Chinese and 460 foreign lamps on the 28th February last year we had 1,240 Chinese and 1,150 foreign lamps on the 28th of February this year. We are now covering our expenditure at Canton, and as our output increases there our expenses will diminish in proportion and leave a good margin of profit. But it is by closely studying our expenditure that this result can be reached. Our coal consumption, to mention one item as an instance, has been excessive, and this was to be expected, as at first the station was running with a very light and wasteful load, there was only one boiler which could not be kept properly cleaned, and, finally, the storage for coal was so bad that we could not prevent it from being stolen. All these points are being attended to and remedied, and we have now added a condenser and fuel-economiser which will make a material saving in coal. Besides the electric lighting machinery at the station, we have a large pump for forcing water from the river through a line of water-mains for fire extinguishing purposes in the City of Canton. As the danger of fire is greatly feared in Canton, we hope in time to increase this service of water-mains and derive a steady income from them, the cost of working the pump not being very great. Of course, there

have been the usual difficulties in starting a plant where Chinese who have to be newly trained for the work are employed, aggravated in this case by the situation of the station in the midst of Chinese and remote from any foreign influence; and much credit is due to our manager, Mr. Belden, for the patience and determination with which he faced these obstacles and set himself to teach and train the raw native workmen. As a general rule, the Chinese do not have a complete installation made in any home or shop, but have a light put in where they would otherwise burn a kerosene lamp all night. The present installations average three 10-candle power lamps each, but as consumers become more accustomed to the light and as we prove that it is more to be depended upon, we feel sure our customers will become more generous in their installations. No installation has yet been made in any of the official yamens as they are remote from our present mains, but, as lines are extended to within reach of the yamens, there is every probability that the officials will take the opportunity of having electric light installed, the ever constant dread of fire being a great factor in our favour. So much for Canton, where I think we have seen the worst of our troubles. As for Kowloon we have been in the hands of the contractor, and the work has dragged along and not been done, as only the Chinese contractor knows how not to do it. Every kind of threat and entreaty has been used to urge on the work but to little purpose, and it is still a case of hope deferred and excuse after excuse for more men not being employed. However, the end is approaching, and we have some hopes that, in three months' time, we shall have the machinery all installed and the works running. We have a valuable piece of ground of about 60,000 square feet on the Des Vaux Road, and, although the plant is at present only on a very moderate scale, provision is made for any future additions and extensions. With the uncertainty as to when we should be ready, we have not made any contracts, but we have little doubt that, between the Government, the military authorities, the Dock Company and other factories, and private consumers, it will not be long before we have found a market for all we can supply with the present installation, and shall next be thinking of extending the works. There is nothing in the accounts that I think requires any explanation but, before moving their adoption, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

There were no questions, and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. J. H. LEWIS seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. D. E. BROWN moved the re-election of Mr. C. P. Chater to the Consulting Committee and proposed the appointment of Mr. J. H. Lewis in place of Mr. H. P. White resigned.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN then proposed that Messrs W. H. Potts and T. Arnold be re-elected auditors.

Mr. D. E. BROWN seconded and the motion was carried.

This was all the business.

The Council of the French Settlements, Shanghai, voted in their last meeting the amount of 90,000 Taels for the building of a street tramway-line from the Place de l'Est via the French Bund and the Rue de Consulat to the French Camp. The Purrey automotor system will be adopted. The line, which will be built first, is 3.8 kilometres long. It is estimated that the rails of a single-track will cost 28,000 Taels, the laying down, etc., 11,000 Taels; 4 cars with 24 seats each will cost 30,000 Taels, and for other expenses 16,000 Taels are provided. The French Council must be heartily congratulated for their enterprise, says the *Mercury*, as they will practically experiment thereby if tramways are needed in Shanghai or not. If it be found desirable to run tramways, there will be no difficulty in selling the then existing line to a tramway company, but at the same time it will be possible to calculate how much a tramway concession is worth, so that the amount of the royalty to be paid to the City Council can easily be determined.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

The seventeenth annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the offices, at eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon. Mr. Hart Buck presided, and the others present were—Messrs. E. Osborne, J. A. Tarrant, J. S. Harston, E. Georg, J. A. Jupp, G. H. Potts, J. F. Williams, J. H. Lewis, and A. H. Mancell (Secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts have been in your hands since the 21st instant, so with your permission I will, as usual, consider them as read. You will notice that the total of our stocks-in-trade has increased during the year by \$149,484.42. The increase has been a general one and is spread over Hongkong and all our European branches. As the goods were imported last year at better rates of exchange than have as yet prevailed this year, these full stocks should prove beneficial, as they have enabled us to considerably reduce our imports this year. Amongst our assets three new property accounts appear as follows:—

Section E.I.L. No. 19 and the buildings thereon ... \$60,000.00
San Jacinto land and building, ... 31,284.51

Manila ... 12,834.64
Property at Iloilo, Philippine Islands

The buildings on Section E.I.L. No. 19 are occupied by our warehouse and wholesale departments and as we had an advantageous chance to repurchase instead of leasing, we considered it best, supported by the advice of the Consulting Committee, to do so. The San Jacinto land and buildings were purchased so as to secure a permanent site for our Manila soda water factory when we were obliged to move it away from the Escolta. However, later on we were enabled to remove the factory back to the Escolta, and the San Jacinto property is now let at a profitable rental pending its advantageous sale. The property at Iloilo was acquired for the purpose of opening a business there, the site being an excellent one for doing so; but later, owing to the unsettled state of that portion of the Philippines, your General Managers and Consulting Committee decided not to go on with the scheme, and we are at present negotiating for the sale of the property. Section A. of I.L. No. 17 with the Buildings thereon does not appear in the accounts now before you, as it was sold during the year at its book value and subject to a short lease of it to us until we are able to get into our new premises, now under construction on the Praya reclamation. As mentioned in the Report, Section A. Kowloon I.L. No. 550 and Kowloon I.L. No. 551 were sold during the year, yielding a profit of \$19,625.37. On the Remaining Portion of Kowloon I.L. No. 550, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, and as referred to at the last general meeting, we are erecting commodious premises, and these will be opened for business later on. Our profits for this year to date have naturally been lessened to a certain extent by the fall in sterling exchange, and this reduction cannot be altogether compensated for by raising prices which in many instances it is inexpedient to do. The fall in exchange, also adds to our working expenses considerably where these are on a sterling basis. We hope, however, to make up for these exchange losses by doing a larger business, and so far the returns this year show a satisfactory increase over those for the corresponding period of 1901. At our last general meeting, we mentioned that the necessity for an increase of the Company's capital had been obviated for the time being owing to sales of property having taken place yielding a good profit over book values. This condition of affairs still holds good, but it requires much care and foresight to keep our necessary purchases within the purchasing power of the business with the existing capital available, and as our trade expands, it may not be possible to continue to do so. Mr. H. P. White recently resigned from the Consulting Committee and Mr. J. H. Lewis was invited to re-occupy and has accepted the vacant seat. This appointment requires your confirmation at this meeting. If there are any questions, gentlemen, you

may wish to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

There were no questions, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. E. GEORG, the report and statement of accounts as presented were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the confirmation of the election to the Consulting Committee of Mr. J. H. Lewis.

This motion was seconded by Mr. TARRANT and carried unanimously.

The re-election of Mr. F. Maitland as auditor for the ensuing year was proposed by Mr. JUPP, seconded by Mr. POTTS, and agreed to without opposition.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I am much obliged for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Saturday, 31st inst., at 11 a.m.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 27th May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

THE KWONG LEE v. CHAN MING CHI AND
WONG SHIU CHO.

In the Bankruptcy Court on 30th April, upon the application of Hung Mak Hoi, a creditor of the Po Hing firm, an order was issued by the Chief Justice to the effect that the Kwong Lee, 100, Connaught Road, and the Yu Tak Shing, 18, Bonham Strand, do have leave under section 6 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1892 to commence actions against Chan Ming Chi and Wong Shiu Cho with a view to ascertaining whether such persons, or either of them, are liable to the Kwong Lee or the Yu Tak Shing as partners in the Po Hing firm. In consequence of this order the above test case was called.

Evidence was taken, and the case was afterwards adjourned.

Wednesday, 28th May.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

S.S. "KATE" v. "SAN HOP CHEONG" JUNK.

This was a consolidated action for damages in respect of a collision which occurred on 28th February last near Ninepin Islands, as the ships were approaching Hongkong from the north.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. Hastings, solicitor), appeared for the *Kate*; and Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. F. X. Almada e Castro, solicitor), for the *San Hop Cheong*.

The nautical assessor was Lieut. F. W. H. James, R.N., H.M.S. *Tamar*, King's Harbour Master.

In their answers the owners of the *Kate* stated that that vessel is a screw steamship of 2,224 tons register and owned by E. A. Jasbitz of Trieste. At the time of the collision she was on a voyage from Moji to Hongkong with a cargo of coal. The *San Hop Cheong* is a Chinese-owned three-masted junk about 120 feet in length and at the time of the collision was on a voyage from Amoy to Hongkong and was laden with salt. About 9.30 a.m. on the 26th February, 1902, the *Kate* was about two miles to the south of the Ninepin Islands whence she took a westerly course so as to pass to the southward of Lam-tong Island outside the Lyeemun entrance to the Harbour. She was going at the rate of about 7½ miles an hour. A good look-out was about 7½ miles ahead of her. The weather being maintained on board her. The weather was fine and clear, the sea was choppy, and a strong wind was blowing from about E. N. E., which freshened as she approached Lam-tong Island. Soon after passing the Ninepin Islands the *Kate* cleared a group of Chinese fishing vessels, whereupon the captain and others on board observed a junk about half a mile ahead and slightly on the starboard bow proceeded in the same direction as the *Kate*. The junk was running before the wind, and proved to be the *San Hop Cheong*. The *Kate* and the junk kept on their parallel westerly courses,

the steamer gradually overtaking the junk, till they were between half and three-quarters of a mile to the south of Tathong Point on Lam-tong Island. The bow of the *Kate* had by this time got to within half a length of being level with the stem of the junk and the *Kate* was about to pass the junk at a distance of about 100 yards clear on the *Kate's* starboard side. The junk then suddenly turned to port, across the course of the *Kate*. The helm of the *Kate* was immediately put hard a-starboard, but the junk continued turning to port and her mainsail jibed over to starboard; her foresail was also observed to be to starboard. The junk came on so rapidly towards the *Kate* that within a minute or thereabout after leaving her westerly course her starboard bow struck the starboard side of the *Kate* abreast of the mainmast. The *Kate's* helm was kept hard a-starboard till the collision. The junk made a large hole in the *Kate*, extending almost to the water-line and inflicted other serious injuries on the *Kate*. The sea immediately began to wash into the *Kate*, which was in imminent peril of foundering and would have done so but for the prompt measures taken by her crew to save her. The junk, being an overtaken vessel, neglected to keep her course as required by Article 21 of the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea. The helm of the junk was improperly starboarded and improperly kept to starboard. There was no proper look out maintained on board the junk. Those on board the junk neglected to take the precautions required by Article 29 of the said Regulations. The collision and consequent damages were caused by the reckless and improper navigation of those on board the junk.

In his answers the owner of the junk stated that on the day in question the junk had left San Mun Island before sunrise, had passed to the west of the Ninepin Islands and had borne away as nearly before the wind as was safe, when a steamer, which subsequently proved to be the *Kate*, was sighted, about on her port quarter from a mile to half a mile distant. At that time and up to the time of the collision the junk was proceeding under mainsail and foresail only, both being to starboard. Her speed was about five miles and that of the *Kate* about eight. The courses of the two ships were converging and the *Kate* rapidly overtook the junk. When the junk was about the middle of the Tathong channel the *Kate* had drawn up almost to her beam and was about 100 yards clear. The *Kate* then gave one blast on her whistle and appeared to continue on her original course for a short time and then alter her course to starboard so as to cross ahead of the junk. The junk was kept on her course, until it was apparent that if she continued on her course a collision would be inevitable. She was then luffed up sharply with the intention of passing under the stern of the *Kate*, but was unable to clear her and struck the starboard side of the *Kate* about 50 feet from the stern with her starboard bow, whereby considerable damage was caused to both vessels, but the *Kate* was in no immediate danger in consequence of the collision. Neither before nor after the collision did the *Kate* slacken her speed, stop or reverse, and after the collision she took no steps to assist the junk or to ascertain whether she were in any danger or need of assistance but continued on her course at full speed. The *Kate* did not keep out of the way of the junk; she improperly crossed ahead of the junk, having ample room to pass under her stern; she did not in approaching the junk slacken her speed or reverse. The owner of the junk claimed damages for the injuries done to his vessel.

In reply the owners of the *Kate* stated, with reference to what took place after the collision, that the engines were slowed down and she was about to take steps to assist the junk, but the junk as soon as she was clear of the *Kate* continued turning to port till she got back to her original westerly course and proceeded on her way to Hongkong. The master of the *Kate*, seeing that the damage to the junk was trifling and high above the water-line and that she was in no danger or need of help, and finding that the injuries to his own vessel were of such a nature that he must at once take her into a place of safety, proceeded so as to reach smooth water and also to be near the land with a view to beaching the *Kate* if necessary.

Mr. Sharp, in opening the case, reviewed parties, answers and read the evidence of the captain and other witnesses on the *Kate*. He mentioned that the holes made in the side of the steamer by the stem of the junk were so large and so near the water-line that part of the cargo had to be shifted to the other side to give the vessel a list and prevent her from sinking. Even after she cast anchor in Hongkong Harbour the shifting of the cargo was proceeded with. The damage done to the junk was comparatively trifling and was of an external nature. Captain J. T. Douglas, marine surveyor, afterwards gave evidence with reference to the injuries done to the two vessels, of which he had made a special inspection the day after the collision.

After hearing other evidence the Court adjourned.

Friday, 30th May.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR W. MEIGH GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

S.S. "KATE" v. "SAN HOP CHEONG" JUNK.
The hearing of the evidence having been concluded, His Lordship gave judgment for the *Kate*, with costs.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SEECOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

THE KWONG LEE v. CHAN MING CHI AND WONG SHIU CHO.

In this case the Kwong Lee, 100, Connaught Road, claimed from the defendants, Chan Ming Chi, 63, Bonham Strand, and Wong Shiu Cho, 4, Ice House Street, recovery of a sum of \$675.28, alleged to be due to the plaintiffs by the defendants as partners in the Po Hing firm, lately carrying on business at 249, Des Voeux Road as rice-dealers, but now in bankruptcy. The said sum of \$675.28 as to \$657.32, part thereof, is alleged to be due to the plaintiffs by the defendants in their capacity of partners as aforesaid for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the Po Hing firm; and as to \$13.16, further part of the said sum of \$675.28, for commission agreed to be paid by the defendants, as such partners, to the plaintiffs and as to \$4.81, the balance of the total claim, for coolie hire paid by the plaintiffs for the defendants as such partners and at their request. Alternatively the plaintiffs claimed that sum as due to be paid to them by the defendants as having represented themselves to be partners in the Po Hing firm; as damages for breach of contract; or as damages for fraudulent misrepresentation.

Mr. M. W. Glade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, of Messrs. Ewens & Harston, solicitors), appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendants were represented by Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors).

Evidence having been concluded,

His Lordship reviewed the statements made by the different witnesses. The point which the Court had to decide was whether, in fact, the defendants were partners of the Po Hing firm and therefore liable for that firm's debts. He (his Lordship) was asked to draw the inference from the evidence brought by the plaintiff that the defendants were partners and liable. He was not able to draw that conclusion from that evidence. He was also asked to draw the inference that there was an admission by acquiescence on the part of Chan Ming Chi at the meeting of creditors that he was liable as a partner. But his Lordship did not think any questions were put as to whether this man was a partner in the Po Hing. They had no evidence in Court as to whether he acquiesced or not. But he was asked to draw the inference that he had acquiesced. He did not intend to do that. There must be something more definite than a mere matter of comment or words before he could adopt the plaintiff's views. Judgment was for defendants with costs.

The Court adjourned.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following subscriptions:—

H. E. Sir Wm. Gascoigne,	
K.C.M.G.	\$1,000
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	1,000
Butterfield & Swire	1,000
Chater & Mody	1,000
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	1,000
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	500
Carlowitz & Co.	500
Melchers & Co.	500
Reiss & Co.	500
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	500
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Siemssen & Co.	500
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	500
Deutsche-Asiatische Bank	500
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His Hon. Chief Justice W. Meigh Goodman	250
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P. C. Potts	25
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A. G. Stokes	10
V. P. Musso de Peralta	5
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Hongkong Singapore Battalion	
R. A.	6
Royal Army Medical Corps:—	
Colonel G. A. Hughes	3
Major A. W. Bewley	2
Major Whitty	2
Major Brown	2
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Subscriptions under \$2	14
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Geo. H. Bateson Wright, D.D.	30
Alfred J. May	15
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B. Tanner	5
W. B. Seymour	5
Jas. Cheong	5
Ng In	3
Tsang Chung	2
Un Kam Wa	2
Luk Sik Kwong	2
Lai Chan Pong	2
Subscriptions under \$2	11
Botanical and Afforestation Dept.:	
Charles Ford	20
W. J. Tatcher	5
Kwong Lun-i	2
Subscriptions under \$2	4
Observatory Department:—	
F. G. Figg	10
John I. Plummer	10
A. Doberek	3
Fung Mun Chak	2
Subscriptions under \$2	1.50
	\$17,335.00

HONGKONG ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PRIZE MEETING.

The First Prize Meeting of the Hongkong Army Rifle Association took place last week on Kowloon Range, Tuesday and Wednesday being allotted to the Indian Brigade, and Thursday, Friday, and Saturday to the British Garrison. Lady Gascoigne, who had kindly consented to present the prizes, was unfortunately prevented from doing so owing to the inclemency of the weather.

BRITISH PROGRAMME.

GARRISON CHAMPIONSHIP—AGGREGATE OF 200, 500, 600, AND 800 YARDS.

CLASS "A"—OFFICERS.

1. Capt. Brown, I.M.S. (Silver Flask presented by Capt. the Hon. H. W. Trefusis, A.D.C.).
2. Capt. Kriekenbeek, 22nd B.I. (Cup).
3. Major Leonard, 5th Inf. H.C. (Cigarette Case).

CLASS "B"—MEMBERS OF SERGEANTS' MESS.

1. Cpl. Gosheron, R.E. (Cup presented by Col. Brown, C.R.E.).
2. Q. M. S. Bryant, R.E. (Silver Flask).
3. Sgt. Eddy, R.E. (Matchbox-stand).
4. Q. M. S. West, R.E. (Silver Tobacco-box).

CLASS "C"—JUNIOR N.C.O.'S AND MEN.

1. Sapper McEwan, R.E. (Cup presented by Col. Hughes, D.S.O., P.M.O., China and Hongkong).
2. 2nd Cpl. Morris, R.E. (Silver Cigar Case).
3. Sapper Palmer, R.E. (Cigarette Case).
4. 2nd Cpl. Holcombe, R.E. (Matchbox).

BEST SHOT OF THE BRITISH GARRISON.

1. Cpl. Gosheron, R.E. (Cup presented by H.E. Major-General Sir Wm. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Acting Governor).

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *König Albert* sailed on the 30th April. For Aden:—300 pkgs. flour, 200 bags flour, 25 cases preserves, 4 cases fans, 3 cases glass bangles. For Smyrna:—10 boxes essential oil. For Naples 1 case camphorwoodtrunk. For Trieste, 100 bales rattanshaving. For Genoa:—123 bales raw silk, 50 bales waste silk. For Antwerp:—497 rolls matting, 130 bales bamboo scraps, 10 bales feathers. For Amsterdam:—22 cases China-ware, 8 cases ginger, 1 case screen. For Rotterdam:—78 bales cat. es. For London:—1,025 rolls matting, 150 bales waste silk, 2 cases effects. For Bremen, 115 rolls matting, 80 bales rattancore, 51 cases effects. For Hamburg:—500 cases cassia lignea, 200 cases cassia buds, 150 boxes palmleaf fans, 37 rolls matting, 30 cases bristles, 8 cases Chinaware, 4 case human hair, 3 bales feathers. For Copenhagen:—80 bales feathers.

Per steamer *Tonkin*, sailed on the 19th May. For Marseilles:—168½ bales raw silk, 50 bales waste silk, 8 cases silks, 6 cases hair, 32 cases tea, 5 cases paper, 4 cases private effects, 2 cases feathers, 62 pkgs. matting. For Lyons:—423 bales raw silk. For Havre:—14 pkgs. tea, 30 pkgs. canes.

Per P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat*, sailed on the 24th May. For Manchester:—133 bales waste silk. For London opt. Manchester:—125 bales waste silk. For Lyons:—476 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—134 bales raw silk, 100 bales waste silk, 2 cases feathers. For London:—1,094 boxes tea from Canton, 320 boxes tea from Fochow, 5 cases tea from Hongkong, 100 bales waste silk, 4 cases silk, 305 rolls mats, 67 chests opium, 4 cases skins and feathers, 1 case lacquerware, 1 case earthenware, 1 case private effects, 1 case China vases. For St. Chamond:—11 bales raw silk.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 30th May.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND FINE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 100 bales No. 6, at \$88 to \$94, 100 bales No. 8 at \$80 to \$91, 850 bales No. 10 at \$90 to \$98, 800 bales No. 12 at \$95 to \$98.50, 350 bales No. 16 at \$105 to \$118, 900 bales No. 20 at \$114 to \$118.

METAL.—Round Rod Iron: 240 piculs at \$4.55.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....\$84.00 to \$128.00

English—Nos. 18 to 24.....114.00 to 120.00

" 22 to 24.....120.00 to 128.00

" 28 to 32.....138.00 to 142.00

" 38 to 42.....155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

per piece.

Grey Shirtings—8 lbs. 2.20 to 2.30

7 lbs. 2.35 to 2.60

8.4 lbs. 3.10 to 3.65

9 to 10 lbs. 3.80 to 5.00

White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.60 to 2.90

58 to 60 " 3.25 to 4.40

64 to 66 " 4.50 to 5.30

Fine 5.50 to 7.75

Book-folds 4.50 to 6.95

Victoria Lawns—12 yards..... 0.75 to 1.40

T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 1.85 to 2.10

7lbs. (32 ") 2.15 to 2.45

6lbs. (32 "), Mexs. 2.20 to 2.35

7lbs. (32 ") 2.95 to 3.50

8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) 3.20 to 3.70

Drills, English—40yds., 18½ to 14 lbs. 4.20 to 6.90

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5 lbs. 1.65 to 5.50

Brocades—Dyed to —

DAMASKS—

per yard

Chintzes—Assorted 0.08 to 0.20

Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.28 to 0.75

Velveteens—18 in. 0.28 to 0.80

per dozen

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.30 to 3.00

WOLLANS—

per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.65 to 2.00

German 1.25 to 3.00

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 3.00

per piece

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. 6.50 to 8.50

Assorted 6.60 to 8.65

Camlets—Assorted 12.00 to 32.00

Lastings—50 yds., 31 inches } 12.00 to 16.00

Assorted }

Orleans—Plain 8.00 to 9.50

per pair

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. 4.00 to 9.00

METALS—

per picul

Iron—Nail Rod 4.65 to —

Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng. 4.70 to —

Swedish Bar 4.80 to —

Small Round Rod 5.20 to —

Hoop ½ to 1½ in., 6.40 to —

Wire, 16/25, 9.00 to —

Old Wire Rope 2.60 to —

Pig Iron 35.50 to 36.50

Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 6.50 to —

Australian 8.50 to —

METALS—

per picul

Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz. 40.00 to —

Vivian's 14/20 oz. 40.00 to —

Elliot's 14/20 oz. 40.00 to —

Compositional Nails 61.00 to —

Japan Copper, Slabs 39.00 to —

Tin 90.00 to —

Tin-Plates 8.40 to —
per cwt. case
Steel ½ to 1 5.90 to —

SUNDRIES—

Quicksilver 185.00 to —
per picul

Window Glass 6.10 to —
per box

Kerosene Oil 2.10 to —
per 10-gal. case

SHANGHAI, 17th May (from Messrs. No. 1, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report).—The quietness reported in our last circular has continued and business has been almost at a standstill, a few small sales from stock being all that appear in the book. There appears to be some impression amongst the natives that exchange is going to be higher, though on what this is based is not apparent at present but it is sincerely hoped for the sake of the trade that exchange will steady itself one way or another as it has already played enough antics to satisfy the long suffering importer. The quantities at auction this week were much curtailed but even then prices were far from strong, thus showing the callous state the market has relapsed into. From Tientsin the same quiet state exists, as here, and there is unfortunately a slight feeling of uneasiness among the principal dealers, but whether it is financial or political it is difficult to say. From the River Ports there is little news, tightness of money at Hankow preventing much business being done there.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 30th May.—The general depression in our market continues, and there are no important features to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked in small lots at \$592½, and can still be placed at the rate. The London quotation is £62. 15s.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions can be obtained at \$390, China Traders at \$56, and Canton Insurances at \$170.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been placed and can be obtained at \$330. Chinas have sold at \$80, and are steady.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue steady at \$38½. Indo-Chinas have been booked at \$128. Douglasses have improved to \$46 buyers, and Shell Transports to £2 with sales and some sellers. China Mutual preferences can be placed at £12. China and Manilas are weak at \$37½ sellers.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sold at \$115 and are offering at the rate; probably a point or two less would be accepted for a small parcel of settlement shares. Luzons are unchanged at \$25 sellers.

MINING.—Punjoms after a few sales at \$5½ have declined to \$5 with sellers. Charbonnages are quoted at \$600 sellers. Jebebus are on offer at \$2, and Raubs at \$9.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked at the reduced rate of \$237½ and close weak. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been done at \$85 and are in request at the rate. New Amoy Docks have improved to \$36 with buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been done at \$175 and are in further request. Hongkong Hotels have sold and can be obtained at \$138. Humphreys Estates continue steady at \$12 with sales and further sellers.

COTTON MILLS.—We have heard of no business under this head during the period under review.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements continue on offer at \$21½. Watsons can be obtained at \$14½ ex the final dividend of 60 cents per share for 1901 payable to-morrow. Hongkong and China Gas shares continue in request at \$140. Ropes have sold at \$140 and can be obtained at the rate. Fenwicks are wanted at \$46. United Asbestos have sold and are in further request at \$9. China Providents are quiet with probable sellers at \$9½. Powells have sold at \$8½ and \$9 and can be obtained at the latter rate. China Light and Powers are on offer at \$15.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	Quotations.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	{ \$592½, buyers L'don, £62. 15s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	48	\$27, buyers
B. Shares	48	\$27, buyers
Foun. Shares	41	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	41	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$21, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$25, sellers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$15, sales
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.75
China Sugar	\$100	\$112
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal
Philippine Tobacco	\$50	\$50, sellers
Invest. Co., Ltd.		
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 46, sellers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 40, sellers
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 45, sellers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150
Hongkong	\$100	\$17
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$46, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$21½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$14, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$330, buyers
Hk. Steam Water	\$5	\$84, buyers
boat Co., Ltd.		
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$138, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$240, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$85, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$140, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$237½, sales
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$170, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$80, sales & sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$56
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$332½, sellers
North China	\$25	Tls. 181, buyers
Straits	\$20	nominal
Union	\$50	\$890, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$125, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$175, sales & buys.
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$12, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$55, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$25, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$35, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs 250	\$660, sellers
Jebebus	\$5	\$2, sellers
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	nominal
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	nominal
Do. B.	\$4½	nominal
Punjom	\$10	\$5, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$9, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$36, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$50, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$8½, sales
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$55
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$37½, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	\$10	\$12, buyers
Do. Ordinary	\$7.10	\$7.10
Do. Bonus	\$5	\$5, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$46, buyers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$38½, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$125, sales
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	\$1	\$2, sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$20½, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$11½, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$200, sellers
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$21, buyers
Watkins Ltd.	\$10	\$6½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$14½, ex div.

VERNON Brokers & SMYTH.

Shanghai, 21st May (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—Business during the week was done generally at hardening rates, but Indo-Chinas declined at the close. MARINE INSURANCE.—Yangtzes were sold and are wanted at \$125. SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. Co. Business was done for cash at Tls. 98/99, for May at 99, for July at 100/100½, for August at 102, for September at 103, and for October at

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

June 2, 1902.

1014. The market then collapsed, cash shares being sold at 96½, and closes with sellers and no buyers. MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining shares were sold at Tls. 8.50/9.00 cash, 8.50, 8.50/9.00 for May, 8.85 for June, 8.70/9.10 for July, 9.10 for August, and 8.95/9.10 for September. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Shares in S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co. were placed at Tls. 260 and 258½ cash, 250½/260 for May, 264/266½ for July, and 270 for September and October. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were sold at Tls. 272½/275. LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed at Tls. 110/110½, and are wanted. INDUSTRIAL.—Shares in Major Brothers were sold at Tls. 85. Ewo and International Cotton Mill shares are offering, while Soy Chee shares are wanted. Shanghai Ice shares were sold at Tls. 26 cash, and Pulp and Paper shares at Tls. 116/116½ for July. TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were placed at Tls. 132½. MISCELLANEOUS.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed for May delivery at Tls. 80. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares have been in demand, and business was done at Tls. 280/285 cash, 280/287½ for May, 295 for July and August, 300/305 for September and 397½ for October. Hall and Holtz shares were sold at \$89/40, and Central Stores shares at \$22.

Shanghai, 28th May (from Messrs. J. P. Biset & Co.'s Report). The market has been rather quieter than usual, with but little change in rates. Indo-Chinas show a decline, while Langkats have improved on account of the second interim dividend of 5 per cent. declared payable on the 16th July. MARINE INSURANCE.—North China Insurance. Shares were sold at Tls. 182½ ex div. SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. Co. Shares changed hands at Tls. 96½/95 cash, 96 for May, 96 for June, 96½ for 10th, and 97 for 31st July, 98 for August and 98½ for September. Cash shares are wanted at Tls. 95 at the close. China Mutual S. N. Co. As a majority of the shareholders have approved of the offer mentioned in our circular of the 14th, the sale is likely to go through. MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining shares were placed at Tls. 9.00/9.10 cash, 9/8.90 for May, 9.05 for July, 8.95 for August, 9.10 for September and 9.20 for October. Shares are wanted for June. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co. Business was done at Tls. 258½/257½ for the 31st current, 263½/262½ for June, 266/265 for July and 267½ for August. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares changed hands at Tls. 275/277½. LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment shares have been in demand, and were placed at Tls. 110/112. Weihaiwei Land shares were sold at Tls. 18½. INDUSTRIAL.—No business is quoted in Cotton Mill shares, although Ewo and Internationals are offering, while there are enquiries for Laoukung-mows and Soy Chees. The Yah Loong Cotton Mill accounts have been closed by the payment of a return of Tls. 4.10 on 5,716 shares. Shanghai Ice shares were sold at Tls. 26 and are wanted. Shanghai Pulp and Paper shares were placed at Tls. 114½. MISCELLANEOUS.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares sold at Tls. 50. A large business was done in Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 283/287½ for May, 292½ for June and July, 302½/305 (with an erratic sale at 310) for September and 307½ for October. J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd. The directors' report and statement of Accounts for year ending December 31st have been published for presentation at the meeting of shareholders convened for the 30th inst. The net profit on the year's business amounts to \$3,826.12, equal to 3.18 per cent. on the capital. Including the balance brought forward from the previous year there is available for distribution \$5,447.35, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 4 per cent., absorbing \$4,800, and to carry forward to new account the balance, \$647.85. The claim of \$6,689.77 against the Chinese Government for losses at Peking and Tientsin, with exception of some \$800, have been passed by the Commissioner, and payment is expected during the current year. Hall & Holtz shares changed hands at \$40/89.—Central Stores shares were sold at \$22.—Weeks & Co. shares at \$26/25, and Shanghai Mutual Telephone shares at Tls. 68/62 cum the new issue. LOANS.—Shanghai Land Investment Company's 5 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 108, and Country Club 6 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 108.

FISHERIES ON THE BEETH.

For Antwerp.—Wakasa Maru (str.).
For London.—Sumatra (str.), Ben Lomond (str.), Agamemnon (str.), Stentor (str.), Alcinoos (str.), Moyana (str.), Wakasa Maru (str.).
For Liverpool.—Doucefont (str.).
For Marseilles.—Loos (str.), Wakasa Maru

(str.), Malaya (str.).
For Bremen.—Pruessen (str.).
For Havre and Hamburg.—Sambia (str.), Serbia (str.), Suevia (str.), Strassburg (str.), Silesia (str.), C. Ferd Lasias (str.), Wursburg (str.).
For Trieste.—Osela (str.).
For Victoria, B.C.—Iyo Maru (str.), Riojun Maru (str.).
For Vancouver.—Empress of China (str.), Tartar (str.).
For New York.—Spithead (str.), Macduff (str.), Merionethshire (str.).
For Portland (Or.).—Indrasama (str.).
For Australian Ports.—Changsha (str.).
For Bombay, via Singapore and Colombo.—Idzumi Maru (str.).
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Lightning (str.).
For Singapore and Bombay.—Throl (str.).

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
SATURDAY, 31st May.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.84
Bank Bills, on demand	1.84
Bank Bills, at 90 days' sight	1.84
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.84
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.84
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1.84
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.14
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.18
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.734
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	41½
Credits, 60 days' sight	42½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	127½
Bank, on demand	127½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	127½
Bank, on demand	127½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	19½ p.c.m.
ON MANILA.—On demand	1 p.c.m.
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	1 p.c.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	103
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1½ p.c.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 p.c.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	60½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	11.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	60.50
BAR SILVER per oz.	23½

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

May—	
24, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.	
24, Bangkok, German str., from Bangkok.	
24, Haugsang, British str., from Canton.	
24, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.	
24, Hoihao, French str., from Haiphong.	
24, Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.	
24, Korea, Russian str., from Singapore.	
24, Shirley, British str., from Kutchinotsu.	
24, Thales, British str., from Swatow.	
24, Wosang, British str., from Newchwang.	
25, Chihli, British str., from Swatow.	
25, Glauous, British str., from Shanghai.	
25, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.	
25, Laertes, British str., from Liverpool.	
25, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.	
25, Nankin, British str., from Bombay.	
25, Progress, German str., from Tournon.	
25, Skarpanso, Norwegian str., from Saigon.	
25, Toonan, Chinese str., from Shanghai.	
25, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Moji.	
26, Charterhouse, Brit. str., from Wellington.	
26, Eastern, British str., from Sydney.	
26, Frigga, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.	
26, Guthrie, British str., from Kobe.	
26, Hans Menzell, German str., from Saigon.	
26, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.	
26, Kutsang, British str., from Saigon.	
26, Lucia, British barque, from Rajang.	
26, Mathilde, German str., from Hoihow.	
26, Michael Jebeon, Ger. str., from Haiphong.	
26, Pronto, German str., from Haiphong.	
26, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.	
26, Rubi, British str., from Manila.	
26, Talsang, British str., from Shanghai.	
26, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., from Cheloo.	

27, Chowfa, German str., from Bangkok.	
27, Glenfallob, British str., from Singapore.	
27, Kyber, British ship, from New York.	
27, Kumaho Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.	
27, Loksang, British str., from Canton.	
27, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.	
28, Ariake Maru, Japanese str., from Karatsu.	
28, Empress of China, Brit. str., from Vancouver.	
28, Forrest Hall, British ship, from N. York.	
28, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.	
28, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.	
28, Hamburg, German str., from Bremen.	
28, Pakshan, British str., from Saigon.	
28, Pax, Belgian str., from Manila.	
28, P. R. Luitpold, Ger. str., from Yokohama.	
28, Riojun Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.	
28, Taicbeong, German str., from Hoihow.	
28, Tientsin, British str., from Shanghai.	
28, Tritos, German str., from Saigon.	
28, Yungching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.	
29, Hipsang, British str., from Saigon.	
29, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.	
29, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.	
29, Nese, British str., from Moji.	
29, Selratad, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.	
29, Socotra, British str., from Yokohama.	
29, Stentor, British str., from Liverpool.	
29, Teenkal, British str., from London.	
29, Thales, British str., from Swatow.	
29, Toonan, Chinese str., from Canton.	
29, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.	
29, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.	
30, Adolph Obrig, Amr. bge., from New York.	
30, Argo, Norwegian str., from Tournon.	
30, Chihli, British str., from Canton.	
30, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.	
30, D'Entrecasteaux, Fr. pr., from Nagasaki.	
30, Elita Nossak, German str., from Saigon.	
30, Haliotis, Dutch str., from Palembang.	
30, Hitachi Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.	
30, Idzumi Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.	
30, Kong Benr, German str., from Bangkok.	
30, Kumsang, British str., from Calcutta.	
30, Rein, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.	
30, Shanghai, British str., from London.	
30, Shaohsing, British str., from Taku Bar.	
30, Thea, German str., from Haiphong.	
30, Yunnan, British str., from Canton.	
31, Chiyen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.	
31, Emma Luyken, German str., from Saigon.	
31, Fansang, British str., from Taku.	
31, Hopsang, British str., from Moji.	
31, Laos, French str., from Yokohama.	
31, Tiger, German gunboat, from Canton.	
31, Wosang, British str., from Canton.	
31, Yungching, Chinese str., from Canton.	

DEPARTURES.

May—	
24, Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.	
24, Arratoon Apcar, Brit. str., for Calcutta.	
24, Austria, Austrian str., for Trieste.	
24, Ballsarat, British str., for Europe.	
24, Borg, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.	
24, Chowtai, German str., for Bangkok.	
24, Hupeh, British str., for Saigon.	
24, Minse Maru, Japanese str., for Bombay.	
24, Perla, British str., for Manila.	
24, Taishun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.	
24, Victoria, American str., for Tacoma.	
25, Ailsa-Craig, British str., for Moji.	
25, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.	
25, Doris, Norwegian str., for Saigon.	
25, Hangsang, British str., for Shanghai.	
25, Kwangse, British str., for Amoy.	
25, Quarta, German str., for Bangkok.	
25, Shimosa, British str., for Shanghai.	
25, Sullberg, German str., for Newchwang.	
25, Taishan, British str., for Swatow.	
25, Taintan, German str., for Swatow.	
26, Chihli, British str., for Canton.	
26, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.	
26, Korea, Russian str., for Shanghai.	
26, Pitsanulok, German str., for Bangkok.	
26, Thales, British str., for Swatow.	
26, Tiger, German gunboat, for Canton.	
26, Toonan, Chinese str., for Canton.	
26, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., for Bangkok.	
26, Wosang, British str., for Canton.	
26, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., for Canton.	
26, Yunnan, British str., for Canton.	
27, Amara, British str., for Singapore.	
27, Apenrade, German str., for Hoihow.	
27, Haimun, British str., for Manila.	
27, Hoihao, French str., for Haiphong.	
27, Savoia, German str., for Shanghai.	
27, Shirley, British str., for Kutchinotsu.	
27, Strassburg, British str., for Yokohama.	

27, Taichow, German str., for Bangkok.
 27, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Tingsang, British str., for Hongay.
 28, Glaucus, British str., for London.
 28, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 28, Laertes, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 28, Maidsuru Maru, Jap. str., for Anping.
 28, Nankin, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Picciola, German str., for Swatow.
 29, Chelydra, British str., for Kobe.
 29, Elsa, German str., for Hongay.
 29, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 29, Guthrie, British str., for Australia.
 29, Hamburg, German str., for Shanghai.
 29, Loksang, British str., for Swatow.
 29, Michael-Jensen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 29, P. B. Luitpold, German str., for Europe.
 29, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 29, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
 29, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 29, Taichow, German str., for Bangkok.
 29, Tientsin, British str., for Bombay.
 29, Vicksburg, Amr. gunboat, for Manila.
 29, Yungching, Chinese str., for Canton.
 30, Ariake Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
 30, Hansa, German str., for Saigon.
 30, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.
 30, Kumano Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
 30, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 30, Mathilde, German str., for Hoibow.
 30, Mongkut, German str., for Bangkok.
 30, Shaohsing, British str., for Canton.
 30, Socotra, British str., for London.
 30, Stentor, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Wingsang, British str., for Canton.
 31, D'Entrecasteaux, French cr., for Tonkin.
 31, Frigga, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 31, Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., for London.
 31, Idzumi Maru, Japanese str., for Bombay.
 31, Kasuga Maru, Japanese str., for Australia.
 31, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 31, Sleipner, Norwegian str., for Iloilo.
 31, Tacoma, British str., for Tacoma.
 31, Teenkai, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 31, Toonan, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 31, Yuehsang, British str., for Manila.

June—

1, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 1, Eastern, British str., for Kobe.
 1, Haitan, French str., for Hoibow.
 1, J. Diederichsen, German str., for Hoibow.
 1, Ness, British str., for Moji.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ballaarat*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai Messrs. W. F. Mitchell; for London, Col. Sergt. McKechnie, Sergt. G. Barlow, Corpl. H. Charlsworth, Privates F. L. Vernon, H. C. Pitt and J. W. Thompson, and Mr. J. A. Sundius; for London, from Yokohama, Mr. W. N. Park.

Per *Austria*, from Yokohama, &c., Messrs. S. Tigar, P. Giese, A. Framm, G. Scaglianotopol.

Per *Chusan*, for Hongkong, from London, Mrs. Priest and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and two children, Messrs. S. Tester, E. T. Thwaites, W. J. Smith and A. H. Tait; from Colombo, Lieut. Bland and Mr. A. W. Lloyd; from Singapore, Mr. Harmon; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. T. W. Schofield; for Shanghai, from London, Mrs. A. C. McQueen and Mr. W. Swallow; from Aden, Mr. Westphal and Miss Kaneger.

Per *Shimosa*, from New York, &c., Capt. Gissing and Dr. Parker.

Per *Hanoi*, from Haiphong; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Dignat.

Per *Chihli*, from Swatow, Mr. Rudd.

Per *Kéongwai*, from Bangkok, Mr. Windrath.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Mr. Brand and child.

Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Messrs. F. E. Pargiter, J. Hamilton, A. Michael and M. Joshua.

Per *Taisang*, from Shanghai, &c., Mr. W. Baker.

Per *Guthrie*, from Kobe, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur, Messrs. A. G. H. Gardiner, E. A. Laurence, W. Donaghen and J. McGowan.

Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. F. Helmer, Mrs. Fauny Moutkoi, Mrs. S. Carranca, Misses Rosa Rosenick, O. Sasaki and A. Moreno, Mr. and Miss Moreno, Lieut. J. B.

Esty, Capt. F. Groves, Messrs. J. Pratt, M. A. Delarde, W. C. Matthews, J. L. Mitchell, O. E. Weller and H. J. Cruz.

Per *Eastern*, from Australia, for Hongkong, Mrs. Moore Mason and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jack, Mrs. and Miss Borges, Miss M. Armour, Revs. M. C. Q. Netho and L. de Matha, Messrs. J. Jack, F. F. Maher, J. A. de M. Patha, A. Poustie, J. Kerr and P. da L. Remedios; for Japan, Mrs. Jas. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Nason, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jansen, Hon. H. C. and Miss Dangar, Messrs. J. Lilburn, jr., A. J. Litchfield, E. A. P. Whitaley, J. H. Moorhead, E. Walker, Le Munyon, E. J. Clark and E. Gallagher.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, from Manila, Mrs. Streiff and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, Miss Anna Forrer, Dr. McDill, Judge D. W. Burchard, Messrs. H. Kennedy, S. Kennedy, Albert Krebs, Chas. Tal, C. J. Hatsey, B. W. Cadwallader, D. Elma Smith, J. W. Croux, H. L. Noble, B. F. Moore, R. L. Moore, W. A. Wedgworth, T. D. Nicklin, F. Negora, Garcia Marta, Zerrero, Palma, R. Lyons, Morris Johns, H. S. Hannagh, M. Wojillo, Harada, Nishimura and Nagase.

Per *Yuehsang*, from Manila, Messrs. Chafaman, Moriarty, Hyde, Wood, Glen, Fadden, Abalona, Carballo, Barreto, Mineghetti, Miranda and Pederson.

Per *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Young, Messrs. W. R. Johnson, J. M. Tait, A. B. Johnson, G. Buckland and W. G. Til-r; from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Gurley, Mrs. C. P. White and child, Mrs. E. A. Peck, Mrs. R. A. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Leigh and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Saunders, Misses Corel, Ambro, O. Pfortner, K. Balton, E. Liddell and G. Knights, Lieuts. Hney, U.S.N., and Lynch, U.S.N., Messrs. Lewis Peck, J. D. O'Connell, J. E. Haber, E. W. Oliver, M. L. McCullough, P. T. Gilbert, Albertson, Edwards, Stinards, A. L. Griffiths and F. R. White; from Kobe, Mr. F. W. Evans and Miss L. A. Clendenin; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lewis, Mrs. C. B. Smith and Mr. Geo. Hayworth.

Per *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, from Yokohama, &c., for Singapore, Mr. Geo. Kiss; for Penang, Mr. D. Silva; for Colombo, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Sturmer; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Leach, Misses Weben and Ersilia Ferrario, Capt.-Lieut. von Zerbonidi Sponetti, Begas and Meinardus, Lieuts. Tepfer and Scharf, Messrs. F. Matsabyra, P. Kamp, H. Goto and S. Sasaki; for Hamburg, Miss Martha Mertz and Mr. F. Dreyer; for London, Miss Cottee and Mr. A. Holroyd.

Per *Lyeemoon*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Steinbery, Marx and Doore.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Chofre, Mr. and Mrs. Nielson, Mrs. and Miss Mitzchun, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. Fiske, Miller, Wood, Moore, Lomas, Cruz, Hagedon, Roberts, Pastor, Cusens, Constantins (and child), McAndrew, Nelson, Cornes, Sieberaga and Perry.

Per *Hamburg*, from Bremen, &c., Mrs. B. T. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brasia, Mrs. Wissing, Capt. T. Bruhn, Messrs. C. H. Best, A. A. Brandt, R. von Berger, T. R. Clive, Paterson, H. Deininger, H. H. Bodemeyer, W. Wimmers, Joh. Kleinert, P. Knutzen and Surgeon Fordt.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, from Japan, for Hongkong, Messrs. S. Nakayama and H. Yamada and Mrs. M. Haraguchi; for Brisbane, Mr. Ludwig Witetschka; for Sydney, Mrs. and Miss Cox, Miss N. Cox, Mrs. Osborne, Misses Vida Osborne, Queenie Osborne, Goodall, Gray and Covill, Messrs. H. M. Gray, A. A. Johnston and F. Kanematsu.

Per *Shaohsing*, from Taku Bar, Mr. Dalton.

Per *Kumsang*, from Calcutta, Mr. Lees; from Singapore, Miss Bothenill, Messrs. Sterling and Richards.

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